The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,943.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
Including postage	„ 72 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4 „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.)

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, KUNDEH, ABBIAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 699 tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Shand, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th of May 1871, at noon.

Leaves BOMBAY	May.	Leave BUSSORAH	June
„ Kurrachee	19	„ Mahomerah	3
„ Guadur	20	„ Fao	3
„ Muscat	22	„ Bushire	4
„ Bunder Abbas	24	„ Linga	8
„ Linga	26	„ Bunder Abbas	9
„ Bushire	28	„ Muscat	11
„ Fao	30	„ Guadur	13
„ Mahomerah	30	„ Kurrachee	17
Arrive BUSSORAH	31	Arrive BOMBAY	20

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer every MONDAY, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on MONDAY, the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
of each month,		

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	36	24	9	Including Wines at Table
Suez	36	24	9	
Port Said	38	24	9-10	
Alexandria	38	25	9-10	
Messina	45	32	12	
Naples	47	33	13	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	Without Food

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay,

ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 1st of June, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

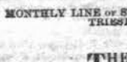
VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 3rd May 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and vice versa.

The SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay, about the 8th JUNE. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine (inclusive of transit Egypt), and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For luggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

To	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
Aden	£16	£ 7-12
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	£18- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Adena, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and vice versa, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller for England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £15.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 2 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class ..... £13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3: Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7d. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular Fleet of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 5th May 1871.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurmtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurmtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurmtur at 1 P.M. To Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company take Cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Suez Canal.

These Steamers were made specially for the NEERA carries a Stewardess.

RATES ON FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class Rs. 500; 2nd class Rs. 350 ..... } Exclusive of Wines.

To Suez—1st class Rs. 400; 2nd class Rs. 225... }

The s.s. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Coburn, is expected to leave on the 27th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 3rd May 1871.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 13th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SUMATRA (3,201 tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain C. Fraser, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed by the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M., on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI .....First Class Rs. 400 Second Class Rs. 300

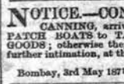
To SOUTHAMPTON. „ „ 600 „ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.



THE s.s. SUNDA (1,682 tons, and 300 H.P.), G. F. Cates, Commander, will be despatched to CHINA, on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

G. F. HENRY,

Superintendent P. and O. Company.

Bombay, 9th May 1871.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE,

VIA SUEZ CANAL,

CALLING, IF NECESSARY, AT BRINDISI, TO LAND PASSENGERS.

(To be despatched hence at end of May.)

THE new Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,400 nett registered tons, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive first-class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez £30

Ditto Brindisi £40

Ditto Trieste and Venice...£45

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board.

Further particulars will be advertised hereafter.

Application to be made to W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 8th April 1871. Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To be despatched hence about 22nd inst.)

MESSRS. THOMAS WILSON & SONS' new Steam Ship VIRAGO, 1,450 registered tons, Captain Brown.

Like their steamer ORLANDO, which left in February last with a full complement of Passengers, this is a very fast Vessel, with superior Cabin accommodation.

Rates of Passage are

1st class to Suez ..... £ 30

Do. Liverpool ..... „ 50

2nd do. do. ..... „ 30

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which, however, can be procured on board.

Plans of the accommodation may be inspected, and further particulars learned on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st May 1871.

HARRISON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To sail about 9th June.)

THE Magnificent Steam-ship CITY of BRUSSELS, (London and Brazil Royal Mail Company), 1,381 tons register, and 250-Horse Power, will sail about 6th proximo. Having been built for the Passenger Trade, she has a splendid Saloon and exceptionally good Cabin accommodation.—Apply to

Bombay, 4th May 1871. WALLACE & Co.

FROM MALABAR COAST TO BORDEAUX.

THE first-class Ship EUROPE, 406 tons, Duralles, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. Ed. BAUDRY and Co.

FROM MALABAR COAST TO HAVRE.

THE first-class Ship CLEMENTINE, 395 tons, Messac, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. Ed. BAUDRY and Co.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

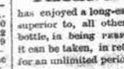
(To be despatched hence about 25th proximo.)

MESSRS. THOMAS STEPHENS and SONS' Fine Iron Clipper Ship HYDRABAD, 1,349 registered tons, Charles Holmwood, Jr., Commander, has extensive and very superior accommodation for First-class Passengers. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1871.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.



THE well-known Ship THE TWEED, to sail in a few days, has still room for a few First-class Passengers. For particulars apply immediately to CHUNA on board, or to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Bombay, 8th May 1871. Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship LORD CANNING,

arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd May 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship CITY of BERLIN,

arrived from GLASGOW, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Bombay, 3rd May 1871. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s. s. VIRAGO

are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th May 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship BRITISH CONSUL,

arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to take DELIVERY of their respective Goods; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th May 187

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,

SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS,

BOOT and SHOE MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

AND

EAST STREET, POONA,

HAVE FOR SALE

DOUBLE HARNESS,

Silver and Brass Mountings;

TANDUM HARNESS,

Silver and Brass Mountings;

SINGLE HARNESS,

Silver and Brass Mountings

RIDING SADDLES BY FIRST-CLASS MAKERS;

BRIDLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

CAVALRY AND INFANTRY SADDLES AND BRIDLES COMPLETE;

SHABRAQUES FOR DITTO:

NUMDAS;

HORSE CLOTHING, IN PRINCE'S CHECK AND KERSEY;

SUNDRIES;

SADDLE AND HARNESS BRACKETS

In very neat patterns. Well worthy of Inspection.

Harness Blacking (Liquid and Compo), Polishing Paste, Plate Powder, Hopleneuroma, Horse Clippers, Mane and Trimming Combs, Trimming Scissors, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, Coachmen's Waist Belts in Brown and Patent Leather, and all other requisites in the Saddlery and Harness line.

Bombay, 20th April 1871.

GENUINE SCOTCH ORANGE MARMALADE, IN TINS,

PREPARED BY

JOHN MOIR & SON,

ABERDEEN.

J. M. & S. direct attention to the superior quality of this article as prepared by them, and invite a comparison with that of other makers, Marmalade Season, 1871, May now be had from all those Provisioners who supply J. M. & Son's numerous preparations.

HOCKIN'S PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER

has enjoyed a long-established repute. It differs from, and is superior to, all others, in having all the ingredients in one bottle, in being perfectly tasteless, in the case with which it can be taken, in retention of unimpaired strength and quality for an unlimited period, and in being entirely unaffected by damp or any change of climate.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

☞ A liberal discount allowed to Traders.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

3, Marine Street.

AUCTION SALE of very superior Johore Teak and Johore Cedar Laths, Beams, Planks, Scantlings, Crooks, &c.

Just landed from the ship Barham from Singapore.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Tank Bunder, a consignment of very superior Johore Teak and Johore Cedar Laths, Beams, Planks, Scantlings, Crooks, &c., of various sizes, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

The whole of the above is now on view.

SALE OF GLASGOW BEST HARD SPLINT COALS.

On FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the New Mazgil Bunder Wharf, Elphinstone Bunder, on account and at the risk of Hajee Ebram Hajee Dada, the first purchaser:

1248½ tons Glasgow best hard splint coals (landed ex Andaman), in lots to suit purchasers.

N.B.—25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, White, and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

10 Bales Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs.
15 ditto Grey T Cloths, 7 lbs.
10 ditto Grey Drill, 9 lbs.
3 Cases Turkey Red Cambrics.
5 ditto Fancy Prints
2 ditto Colored Handkerchiefs.

An invoice of fresh Oilmanstores by the well known makers, Crosse and Blackwell, just landed ex City of Shiraz-patam, consisting of assorted pickles, sauce, vinegar, mustard, salad oil, essence of coffee, jams and jellies, marmalade, currants, figs, mussels, oysters, potted meat, pies, tart fruits, fruits in syrup, Oxford and Bologna sausages, herring & la sardines, assorted soups, Wilts bacon, Cheddar and Berkley cheese, &c., &c.

Hummum Street, 10th May 1871. MENESSE & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To leave about 20th instant.)

THE fine new Steam-ship SHIRAZ, 1,66 registered tons, Capt. Templeton, R.N.R., has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers, and will be despatched hence as above.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th May 1871.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY (Forwarding Agents to the P. & O. Co.) LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES.

Bond or deliver Goods as required.

Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to F. MOOLJEE & Co.,

Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—This Company is prepared to land and take charge of Cargoes of Coals on the following terms:—

Landing, storing, watering and giving delivery by weighment, free of rental for two months, including wharfage fees, at Rs. 1-2 annas per ton. On the expiry of two months Ground Rent will be charged at rates ranging from 25 to 50 per cent below those of any other Bunder.

The Company undertakes all risk, excepting fire, delivering Bill of Lading, weight less 2 per cent.

The property of the Company being the nearest storage ground to the principal points of consumption, offers special advantages for the landing and storing of Coals.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers, Frere Land and Pier Company, Ld.

Bombay, 9th May 1871.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).

The following are the terms upon which the Bank undertakes Agency business:—

1. On deposit of Government Paper, Certificates of Shares, &c., with the Bank for safe custody, a Fee of One Rupee will be charged for each Note, Certificate, or Document lodged; in no case, however, is the Fee to exceed ... Rs. 20
2. On amount realized as Interest or Dividend ... ½ per cent.
3. On amount paid or received in purchase or sale of Securities ... ... ½ „
4. On amount of Securities transferred ... ... ½ „
5. On amount realized as Annuity or Pension ... ½ „
6. On amount of Securities withdrawn ... ... ½ „
7. Interest, Dividends, Proceeds of Sale, or Money will be remitted by Bills payable in England or elsewhere, agreeably to instructions received from constituents, at a charge of ... ... ½ „
8. On collection of Inland Bills, payable otherwise than on demand ... ... ½ „
9. On negotiation or Bills for approved consignments ... ... ½ „
10. On deposit of Sealed boxes, Parcels, &c., a Fee of Rs. 10 will be charged, and a similar fee at time of withdrawal.

By order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

New Bank of Bombay, Limited, 15th April 1871.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL—The undermentioned Office are REMOVED THIS DAY from No. 6, HORNBY ROW, Corner of Todd Street, to No. 18, SASSOON BUILDINGS, Marine Street:—

The Victoria Patent Brick Company, Limited (in Liquidation).
The Bombay Oil Works Company, Limited (in Liquidation).
ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS,
For the Liquidators.

The Oriental Shipowning Association, Limited (in Liquidation).
SHAPOORJEE FRAMJEE KURRAKA,
For the Liquidators.

No. 18, Sassoon Buildings, Marine Street, Bombay, 9th May 1871.

COOKING STOVES,

To be landed per CITY of BERLIN.

Agent to the COLUMBIAN STOVE WORKS,

Bombay. J. NEUBERG.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER and WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES are daily exposed.

J. NEUBERG.

BASS' BEER, bottled by STONE,

To be landed per BRITISH CONSUL.

J. NEUBERG.

MR. J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT & COMMISSION AGENT,

Is prepared to execute Orders from Clubs, Regimental Messes, and large Establishments, for the following Goods at moderate rates:—

German Wines.	Overland Provisions.
Burgundies.	Oilmanstores.
Gin.	Table Linen.
Bass' Beer.	Trichinopoly Cheroots.
Sherry, at Rs. 20, 25, and 27 per dozen.	Pondicherry „
Port Wine.	Cocoanuts.
Sparkling Moselles.	Thos. Bears' Tobacco.
Lamb June Champagne.	Gold Leaf Cavendish.
Cognac Vieux.	Enamelled Iron Ware.
Aya Pana.	Block Tin Ware.
Roll-and's Gin.	Large Kitchen Ranges.

Meadow Street, Fort.

GALVANISED IRON BATH TUBS.

FANCY COIR AND FOOT RUGS.

EMBROIDERY, FINISHED AND HALF FINISHED. CUSHIONS AND SLIPPERS.

READING LAMPS, GERMAN SILVER AND BRASS.

J. NEUBERG.

NOTICE.—SEVENTY-SEVEN pairs of serviceable BULLOCKS will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Municipal Stables, Boree Bunder, on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 8 A.M.

By order,

T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Public Health Dept., 9th May 1871.

FOR SALE, a very handsome single-seated CHARIOT BROUGHAM, with moveable glass front; built to order by Wyburn, Long Acre; in perfect order; with an ARAB HORSE and nearly new set of HARNESS complete. Price Rs. 900. Apply to A. B. C., at the Office of this Journal.

FOR SALE, a HANSOM CAB and BAY ARAB HORSE. Price Rs. 650. Apply to "G H." at this Office.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

FORT, BOMBAY.

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and see Dinneford's Fiction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

LEA and PERRINS,

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. and by Grocers, and Oilmen, universally

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

N.B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

CHAMPAGNES (Dry), Rs. *32, 30, 44, and 50 per dozen single, Magnums and double Magnums and Half Pints.

SPARKLING MOSELLES, Rs. *32, 34, and *30 per dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS, Rs. 32 and 40 per dozen.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red and White, Rs. 36 per dozen.

STILL HOCKS, Rs. *15, 18, 20, 24, 22, 26, 31 and 36 per dozen.

STILL MOSELLES, Rs. 20, 26, and 27 per dozen.

STEIN WEIN, in original flagons, Rs. 21 per dozen.

CLARETS, light Breakfast Wines, Rs. 10 and 13 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES, Rs. 15, 18, and 20 per dozen.

CLARETS, Dinner Wines, Rs. 15, 18, and 20 per dozen.

CLARETS, after Dinner, full-bodied, Rs. 20, 26, and 28 per doz.

SHERRIES, Rs. 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, and 30 per dozen.

AMONTILLADO, Rs. 30 per dozen.

MANZANILLA (very dry), Rs. 32 per dozen.

VINO PUERO (delicate and choice), Rs. 32.

PORTS, Rs. 16, 21, and 27.

CHABLIS, Rs. 16 per dozen.

SAUTERNES, Rs. 18 and 21 per dozen.

BUCELLAS, Rs. 18 and 22 per dozen.

TENT WINE, Rs. 32 (for Communion.)

BRANDIES, Rs. 24, 29, and 34 per dozen.

SUNDRY SPIRITS—OLD TOM, UNSWEETENED GIN, HOLLANDS, WHISKEY (SCOTCH and IRISH), JAMAICA RUM, &c.

LIQUEURS—CURACOA, MARASCHINO, NOYEAU, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Orange and Angostura Bitters, &c.

BEER—Stone's Bottling, Quarts and Pints.

Do. Our Extra Gravity, Quarts, Pints, and Imperial Pints.

Do. In Hhds., containing 54 Gallons.

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

CREDIT RATES AND DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, J. COCKBURN & CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh), Fine Pale SHERRY, at Rs. 25 per dozen.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1870.

NOTICES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT RECLAMATION and DOCK COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that all SHARES standing on the CALCUTTA and BOMBAY REGISTERS of this Company, on which the First Instalment of 6th Call of Rs. 50 per Share, with Interest accrued, shall not have been paid on the 10th day of MAY next, will be ABSOLUTELY FORFEITED.

MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE,
SADANAND BALCRISHNA, } Liquidators.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for ONE YEAR of the WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMEL, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office, will be received by the undersigned on the 1st June 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon.

2nd.—Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tenders may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

3rd.—No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4th.—Samples of the Articles to be supplied, and the Forms of Tender can be seen, and particulars known, by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

C. S. STUART, Postmaster.

Bombay General Post Office, 2nd May 1871.

THE Undersigned are prepared to INSURE COTTON per Austrian Lloyd Steamers for TRIESTE or VENICE at FIVE-EIGHTHS PER CENT. PREMIUM, and for other First Class Steamers at 3/4 per cent., and to ENGLAND via SUEZ CANAL in First Class Steamers at ONE per cent.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,

Agents Dresden Insurance Company.

NOTICE.—EXTENSION OF WATER SUPPLY TO THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—INDIVIDUALS or FIRMS desiring to tender for the CONSTRUCTION of any NEW WATER WORKS that may be sanctioned, are invited to apply for information regarding the several Surveys to the Municipal Executive Engineer on or before the 25th May. It is of importance that intending Tenderers should visit the localities before the heavy Rains set in.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,

Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 5th May 1871.

NOTICE.

We regret to have to announce that, in consequence of advice received from our

COBLENTZ AGENCY,

of the

FAILURE OF LAST YEAR'S VINTAGE,

we cannot guarantee to supply

GERMAN VINTAGE WINES

at our present quotations for any length of time.

On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the local journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April, 1871.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.

LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and the Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!! SEWING MACHINES!!!

THE celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S LOCK STITCH PRIZE MEDAL SEWING MACHINES.—These Machines excel all others in perfection of finish, ease of manipulation, simplicity, durability and beauty of work produced. All Machines are now received via Suez Canal, and contain the latest improvements and additions. Instruction to purchasers gratis. All Machines warranted. Spare Needles and other necessaries always on hand. For sale in various styles at the office of the undersigned.

Orders from up-country promptly attended to if accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,

Sole Agents for the Manufacturers.

No. 7 Parsee Bazaar Street.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, or in tins, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

. J. E. & Co. also prepare the above with condensed milk, in soldered tins for export, labelled "Epps's Milky Cocoa."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, ROMAN CEMENT.—Apply to VOLKART BROTHERS.

FOR SALE, ADDIS'S PATENT WHEELS, CARTS, Two Dumnies, Municipal Carts, Circular Saws, Rails, and various other CONTRACTORS' and IRON-SMITHS' TOOLS and IMPLEMENTS. For List, Prices, and other particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.,

Shipping, Forwarding, Custom House, and General Commission Agents.

FOR SALE, or HIRE for any period, a STEAM BARGE of (4 22-40) Registered Tons, 14 nominal H.P., in very good condition and working order. For terms and other particulars apply to

M.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for Mofussil Press and Alliance Spinning shares at higher rates. Land shares closed firm. Government Paper weak.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal paid.	Paid up.	Last dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	100
24,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	625
12,000	500	100	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	176½
5,250	1,000	all	7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,380
80,000	250	all	2 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	250 par
41,000	375	all	10 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	390 nl.
24,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	150
31,000	250	125	nil	National Bank of India.	102
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£27	18.9	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
...	£20	109.1	do.	Do. New £20 shares
...	£2	43.10	do.	Do.
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co
...	£17	19	5.1	do. Do. New Shares

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,690
3,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	158
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	985
4,000	1,000	1,450	Nil	Fort Canning	360

PRESS COMPANIES.

450	5,000	2,850	225p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,125
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,180
250	3,000	650	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	470
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,300
800	2,000	1l 200	do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,350
700	500	all	96 do.	Do. New	580
530	1,800	all	Nil.	Colaba Press Co	5,600
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,500
115	4,500	all	300	Fort Press Co.	10,500
300	2,000	1,800	...	Franji Cowasji Press	1,065
900	6,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,500
720	5,000	1,462	70 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.	1,175
800	5,000	2,000	100 p.c.	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,290
2,000	400	350	30 p.c.	Mofux. Press & G. Co.	495
120	2,500	all	250	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
225	2,000	1,00	Nil.	Victoria Press, Madras.	925
181	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
400	1,000	...	...	Carwar Company	275

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,625
800	2,500	all	200*½	Alliance Spinning	3,700
100	5,000	all	100	Bombay	3,000
900	1,000	all	45*	Bombay United	980
1000	150	150	...	Broach Mills	235
750	2,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	2,350
750	2,000	all	75 p.c.	Great Eastern	2,200
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,050
800	2,500	all	80 p.c.	Oriental	2,350
600	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,350

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	175
1,000	50	all	5 p.c.	Mechanics B'ld'g Co	34
50	2,000	300	21 p.c.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 p.c.	Trencher & Co.	415
3,000	250	all	5 p.c.	Viegas Patent Ship Co.	100

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	85	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	20
95	10	...	Do. China	1
...	250	2 Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
...	...	...	East India Bank	1
200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
200	70	May '	Royal Bank	2

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	3,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co. 32

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10 9/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	1s. 10 7/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do.	1s. 11d.
Do. Documents	6 Do.	1s. 11½d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 7/16.
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	20 days' sight	99¾
Madras	At sight	Par
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do	228

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-8
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-1
Carolus	,,	200
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 ozs. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	114
Five per cent	106½
Four per cent	99
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	106½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 9.

Smithers, Major, 29th Regiment, on duty, from Secundersbad.
Bond, Lieutenant, 83rd Regiment, on sick certificate, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 9

Reid, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Vallance, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Heffernan, Assistant Surgeon, 25th Regiment, on leave, to Poona.
Randall, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, to Cannanore.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY THE PROVINCIAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 27th April 1871.

Madras Time.—Under instructions from the Government of India, the Provincial Commander-in-Chief directs that Madras time be kept in all military stations in this presidency. The Telegraph Department can give the correct Madras time at nearly every military station in this command.

2nd Captain W. H. Caine, Adjutant D Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, is appointed to act as Quarter Master of his Brigade from the 21st instant until further orders, without prejudice to his other duties, vice Butcher, deceased, and as a temporary arrangement.

Veterinary Surgeon F. W. Going, D Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, will proceed forthwith at the public expense to Kamptee, for duty with the A Battery of his Brigade.

The leave of absence to the Neilgherries granted to Captain Sawbridge, 2nd Battalion 24th Foot, in G. O. C. C. of the 10th March 1871, is cancelled at that officer's request.

Colonel G. Sturrock is permitted to resign the Command of the 22nd Native Infantry, and will do general duty at his own request at Trichinopoly.

DISTINCTIONS AND REWARDS.—With reference to clauses 4, 5, and 7 of G. G. O No. 196, dated 20th May 1842, the Provincial Commander-in Chief is pleased to confer distinctions and rewards for meritorious conduct since enlistment on the undermentioned individuals of the Unattached List, Sappers and Miners, and Drummers, &c., of native corps for the year 1870, and European Veterans for the year 1871:—

Hyderabad Contingent, Quartermaster Sergeant P. Sweeny; Body Guard, Quartermaster Sergeant J. McCann; Sappers and Miners, Sergeant A. Watson; Depot Ramandroog, Sergeant Major E Smith; Quartermaster General's Department, Barrack Sergeant E Crane; Quartermaster General's Department, Barrack Sergeant J. Smart; 3rd Light Infantry, Quartermaster Sergeant T. Harte; 16th Native Infantry, Quartermaster Sergeant D. Cleary; 24th Native Infantry, Quartermaster Sergeant W. Young; 33rd Native Infantry, Quartermaster Sergeant J. Maloney; Sappers and Miners, Bugle Major J. Mears; 6th Native Infantry, Drum Major J. Brinkley; 2nd Native Infantry, Drum Major G. Hubbard; Body Guard, Trumpeter J. Brodie; European Veteran, Bombardiers G. Unger, G. Forkgen, W. Walker, and Gunner J. Sands—To each a silver medal and a gratuity equivalent to £5, payable on discharge in addition to ordinary pension.

The following removals and appointments are ordered:—

Col. W. G. Owen, Infantry (Europe), from Commandant 19th N. I. to Comdt. 22nd Nat. Infy., vice Sturrock, resigned.

Col. J. Wilson, Staff Corps (Europe), from Commandant 26th N. I. to Commandant 19th Nat. Inf.

Col. J. Ritson, Staff Corps, from Commandant 2nd N. I. to Commandant 26th N. I., to continue to officiate as Commandant 3rd Light Infy.

Col. D. G. Pollard, Staff Corps, Comdt. 9th N. I. (Europe), from Officiating Comdt. 10th Native Infantry.

Col. A. L. Steele, Staff Corps, 1st in Comd. and Wing Officer 6th N. I. to Commandant 2nd N. I.

Col. S. Mainwaring, Staff Corps, 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer 10th N. I., from Offg. Comdt. 22nd N. I.—To join on duty at the public expense.

Lieutenant F. H. Winterbotham, Infantry, General List, has passed the Higher Standard Examination in the Hindustani Language.

The following orders are confirmed:—

30th April 1871.—By the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery Nagpore Force, appointing 2nd Captain and Adjutant W Bisset, 23rd Brigade Royal Artillery, Staff Officer to the Royal Artillery Nagpore Force, from 20th April 1871.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—2nd Captain R. C. Smith, Commissary of Ordnance, from 21st April 1872 or date departure, until the 15th July 1871.—Neilgherries, s. c.

Staff Corps.—Major J. D. Vallance, doing general duty at Kamptee, from 12th April 1871 or date of departure—Bombay, s. c., to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Captain S. W. B. Sherman, 1st Wing Subaltern 11th Native Infantry, from 1st April 1871 or date of departure—Bombay, s. c. to appear before a medical board.

8th Hussars.—Cornet T. Hope, in extension of privilege leave from 1st May to 30th June 1871.—Neilgherries, private affairs.

Ordnance Dept.—Lieutenant J. J. Ward, Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, from 3rd May 1871 or date of departure, for six months.—Bangalore, private affairs.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—9TH MAY.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cargo	£3 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 13s. 9d. to £2 16s. 3d.	,,
	Wooden Ships	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 13s. 9d.	,,
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	£3 5s. 0d.	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£4 18s. 0d. to £5 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 10s. 0d. to £3 12s. 9d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	Morning Light	Chaston	Aden, April 17.
	Prince of Wales	Nacoda	Zanzibar, Feb. 3.
	Mongolia (s)	Barlow	Hongkong, April 20.
	Brise Lames	Dupare	Mauritius, April 12.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Constance	Schroot	Hongkong.
	Letitia	Nacoda	Mauritius.
	Asia (s)	McCullam	Coast and Calcutta.
	Trent (s)	Dumbrick	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Australia, White, to China, &c.
Ship Thunderbolt, Goldsworthy, to Liverpool.
Ship Challenge, Craigie, to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Gogah, to Gogo.
Ship Louisa Fletcher, to Liverpool.
Ship Persia, to Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS.—9TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Lorne (s), 2 cases cutlery, M. Futta.

FROM LONDON.

Prince Oscar, 8 cases claret, 2 cases moselle, and 1 case hock, King King & Co; 101 cases oilmanstore, 11 cases biscuits &c. &c., the London A & A Co; 2 carks earthenware, V Taleb; 60 corks ale, C Macdonald & Co; 2 cases hardware, C Khetsey; 46 carks blacking, Wallace & Co; 14 casks varnish, 16 carrels pitch, and 14 barrels rock asphalte, R Angus & Co.

Lord Canning, 475 cases old tom, E R Mody; 237 grass empty sodawater bottles, John S Elmore & Co; 100 carks cements, N Bhandabhoy; 60 kegs medicine, R Jewraj.

Elora, 80 packages gunpowder, Mr Noorbhoy.

Lluellin, 100 bales gunpowder, M Noorbhoy.

Europe, 2 hhd claret, D S Kemp & Co.

Vazago (s), 48 cases oilmanstore, 6 cases biscuits &c., the London A & A Co; 25 cases papers, H Clason & Co.

Robinson Crusoe, 6 cases perfumery, T T Mahomed.

Stirling (s), 9 cases spirit, King King & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Berlin, 24 cases S acid, E A Cader.

DAILY EXPORTS.—9TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Baron Macaulay, 700 bundles gall, K Vurgee; 36 bales cotton, K Soorjee; 50 bales cotton, K Vussonjee; 75 bales cotton, V Darsey; 34 bales cotton, V Monjee; 52 bales cotton, M Govindjee; 50 bales cotton, B Canjee; 250 bales cotton, Thackersey & Co; 52 bales cotton, D Lalljee.

Gatinea, 94 bales cotton, S Sallay Mohomed; 47 bales cotton, V Mooljee; 65 bales cotton, C Lilladhur; 117 bales cotton, G Tippet & Co; 71 bales cotton, R Poonsee; 50 bales cotton, V Coorjee; 32 bales cotton, B Malla; 103 bales cotton, D Verjee; 53 bales cotton, K Bhowanjee.

Americana, 75 bales cotton, C Jaichund.

Guxine, 48 bales cotton, H Lilladhur; 10 tons of bons, Edward Bates & Co; 45 bales cotton, C Soonderjee; 1,600 bundles coir yarn, N Manoordass.

Hannah Law, 200 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.

Helen Scott, 50 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.

Macedon, 50 bales cotton, J Tebhoondass; 200 cotton, J Balloo 250 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co; 200 bales cotton, D Malhoordass.

Scaforth, 2 bales cotton, D Bhanjee; 300 bales cotton, Kunkler, Presswerck & Co; 500 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

William Fairburn, 300 bales cotton, G. Khuttow & Co; 200 bales, cotton, L Ookerda & Co; 1,6 0 bundles C Yarn, N Manoordass.

Lorne (s), 100 bales wool, D Gopejee; 90 bales cotton, D G Hoosain; 46 bales wool, V Dewehund.

City of Berlin, 400 bales cotton, H D Freel & Co; 550 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

Versago (s), 35 bales wool, G H Nanjeebhoy; 100 bales wool, C Hurridass; 25 bales wool, C Pitamber; 50 bales wool, B Canjee; 157 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co; 380 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co.

Romania, 100 bales wool, H Gangjee; 57 bales cotton, H Nagsee & Co.

Tennyson, 2,500 bundles C Yarn, N Manordass; 250 bales cotton C A Dickinson.

Prince Ascar, 500 bales cotton, Finlay Muir & Co.

Western Bell, 200 bales cotton, B Vizbooram; 180 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co; 25 bales cotton, H Cullanjee.

Challenge, 77 bales cotton, V Manchund.

FOR LONDON.

The Tweed, 50 packages coffee, N Khuttow.

Sumatra (s), 205 pieces e teeth, B Vullybhoy.

Barham, 50 cases mother o' pearl shells, G Fazul.

FOR HAVRE.

Frame, 100 bundles cotton, S Tyabjee; 1,300 bales cotton, Planque Vinay & Co.

Nada (s), 51 bales cotton, S Tyabjee; 620 bales cotton, George Lockhart & & Co.

Lalla Rookh, 2,500 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

Hydrabad, 300 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co; 1,200 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

City of Pekin, 1,200 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Australia (s), 1 box silver coins, E Noordin & Co; 7 chests M opium, E Hamed; 15 chests M opium, G Koonjlal; 48 chests M opium, David Sassoon & Co; 17 chests M opium, R Aladinbhoy; 20 chests M opium, D D Ghandy; 18 chests M; 12 chests M opium, H N Mahomed; 8 chests M opium, N Gunesdass; 39 chests M opium, C Ebram; 3 chests M opium, N Gunesdass; 5 chests M opium, S Bhoodermul.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Australia (s), 31 chests M opium, B Eduljee; 18 chests M opium, R Dhunjeeshaw & Co; 10 chests M opium, H Chemonram; 5 chests M opium, H Jakeram; 15 chests M opium, B Eduljee; 7½ chests M opium, G Singanee; 10 chests M opium, T Gunshawdass; 14 chests M opium, N Johore Mul; 5 chests M opium, P Sockamund; 12 chests M opium, N Kessowjee; and Co; 20 chests M opium, G Koonglal; 22 chests M opium, C. Ebram; 5 chests M opium, R Habibbhoy; 9 chests M opium, R Sewpursad.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	May 13	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 22	11 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 15	11 A.M.	
China	,, 10	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	,, 10	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	,, 20	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packet, leave Bombay every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters are not forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.

Saturday	May	13	Wednesday	September	6
Do	do	20	Do	do	13
Do	do	27	Do	do	20
Wednesday	do	31	Saturday	do	30
Do	June	7	Do	October	7
Do	do	14	Do	do	14
Do	do	21	Do	do	21
Do	do	28	Do	do	28
Do	July	5	Do	Novetaber	4
Do	do	12	Do	do	11
Do	do	18	Do	do	18
Do	do	22	Do	do	25
Do	August	6	Do	December	2
Do	do	9	Do	do	9
Do	do	16	Do	do	16
Do	do	23	Do	do	23
Do	do	30	Do	do	30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

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The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to itsconditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf during the year 1870:—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE

Monday	May	22	Saturday	September	9
Saturday	June	3	Monday	do	25
Do	do	17	Do	October	9
Do	July	5	Do	do	22
Do	do	11	Do	November	6
Do	do	29	Do	do	20
Do	August	12	Do	December	4
Do	do	26	Do	do	18

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE

Monday	May	15	Saturday	September	6
Saturday	do	27	Do	do	16
Do	June	10	Monday	October	9
Do	do	24	Do	do	16
Do	July	8	Do	do	31
Do	July	23	Do	November	13
Do	August	5	Do	do	27
Do	do	22	Do	December	11
			Do	do	25

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets, and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. on the day of departure of Steamer, as above shown during as fair on

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FOR 1871-2.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BURTON—April 29th, Ootacamund, the wife of Colonel E. F. Burton, 4th Regiment N. I., of a son.

DEATHS.

HOLT—May 1st, at Lucknow, George William Frederick, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Holt, aged 11 months and 18 d ys.

WHEELER—April 3rd, at Jullundur, Alice, the beloved daughter of Captain H. I. and Mrs. Wheler, aged 10 months and 16 days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1871.

THE Financial Resolution of December 1870 has aided in producing one unforeseen effect—it has aided, indirectly, in galvanizing the Bench of Justices. The withdrawal of the police contribution was certain of itself to arouse the latent opposition to a high expenditure, but in addition to this powerful stimulus there were the leaks in the Vehar dams and the falling off in the Octroi Duties. In the face of the deficit thus created, it was scarcely likely that even the uncertain Bench would open their pockets and shut their eyes and see what the Municipal Commissioner would send them. There was obviously but one alternative, retrenchment or fresh taxation; and which it would be depended on the temper of the Bench, on the independence of its members. We are pleased to say that, for the first time, at least since 1868, retrenchment has been insisted on, and the Bench have taken up a position, which if they stand to their guns, will ensure them a success they never won before. Hitherto they have granted taxes to cover debt or the interest on loans contracted to cover debts upon current expenditure. Now they have obtained from the Municipal Commissioner a pledge that income shall control expenditure and not expenditure dictate income plus loans. It will be for them to see that the pledge is kept, and that, for the first time, the financial administration of the Municipality be conducted on the sound principle of not spending more than you are entitled to receive. No doubt we might ask why this was not done years ago, why what is possible in 1871 was not possible in 1868, why retrenchment was not preferred to Octroi duties? But these questions may be classed with "bygones," and we will not ask or answer them. The interesting and novel fact is that the Municipal Commissioner is about to retrench, and, for once, keep within the bounds of the ample resources—too ample as many rightly think—at his disposal. Whether the Bench will be able to make good their position on the police question, we do not know; but we congratulate Mr. Narayen Wasoodew and his friends on the bold line they have adopted. The weak point in the case is that no one can rely on the constitution of the Bench to produce and maintain a steady majority in any line of policy. The next meeting may be constituted in a manner calculated to reverse the proceedings of Monday, and give the Municipal Commissioner something like what he has nearly always possessed—*carte blanche*. Nevertheless, let what may happen, the Bench has, for once, acted on the policy we have steadily recommended—reduction alike of expenditure and taxation. The beginning now made should be resolutely continued until revenue and expenditure are brought down to a reasonable point, while a real surplus still remains at the end of every year. At present, we know little of the actual condition of municipal finance—we do not know the liabilities, nor the value of the assets; but by persistent nibbling and unfaltering reduction to the zero of reason, the Bench may acquire knowledge and reasonable control.

We quite agree with the remarks of the *Daily News* on the nonsense which has been written and spoken about the "decline of England." It is a very old story, indeed. During the present century Cobbett, about fifty years ago, was the first to say that "England had fired her last gun." We should have some difficulty in understanding how a big-hearted Sussex peasant and old soldier could have arrived at that odd conclusion, did we not remember that he formed his opinion at a moment when England had been snubbed by the Holy Alliance and driven into an isolated position. Mr. Canning retorted by freeing the Spanish colonies and inventing the Monro doctrine, with the avowed object of excluding Franco-Spanish influence from the American continent. No doubt the power of England, and with it her influence, did decline very rapidly between 1815 and 1830. She could not stop the invasion of Spain; she could not prevent the Russo-Turkish war. The Duke of Wellington who for three years after Waterloo was the pet of the Holy Alliance, lost his influence at once the moment he ran counter to the plans of that body. The question then was, as it always is, Should we fight or yield? and the Tories, then supreme, judged that submission was the more prudent course. But never since the fall of Charles X. has our influence declined to the low ebb which it reached under the Georgian Tories. It began to rise in 1830, it is now as great as ever it has been in history, and it depends exactly on the conditions which govern the influence of other nations. For the influence of a State is not the result of gratitude or respect or affection, it is the result of a calculation of the physical power of that State and its readiness to use it. Continental Powers are anxious to obtain the opinion of England in proportion to their estimate of the chances that England may throw her sword into the scale against them. If they judge that England will not interfere then they care little about England. It is the wealth, the resolution, the cannon, the ironclads, the bayonets we may have, and the willingness to use them, that create our influence. Now the meaning of the recent cry that our influence has departed was simply this—that the Government and nation, acting on the soundest policy, did not chose to become the ally of France against Germany. A party is defeated, and straightway it identifies its own defeat with the decline of the country. In like manner, as far as England was concerned in the Russian question, those who assert that we have lost our influence mean that we would not fight to retain a supposed advantage for Europe which Europe had really surrendered before the Russian published his demand. We might have fought, but the prize was not worth fighting for. The neutralization of the Black Sea was a device to prevent war, and its abolition represents, not the decline of England, but the defeat of the Philanthropists. Germany and Austria agreed, conscious, no doubt, that English ironclads in the Straits, a German army in Poland and Lithuania, an Austrian army in the Carpathians, and a good Turkish army on the Danube, would be far better defences of the independence of Turkey than all the treaties ever drawn up. Now, as our influence depends on our Force, and as we have not lost an ounce of our force we have not lost any real influence either by our policy during the war or in the Conference. Those who say that we have are simply working in the interest of a great party—the Outs, *Voilà tout!*

WE learn that Lord Napier of Magdala reached Simla on the morning of the 5th inst., and that Lord Mayo was to arrive in the afternoon of the same day.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab arrived at Murree on the 25th, and left for Simla on the 4th.

THE latest retrenchment "shave" is, says the "Pioneer," that brigades of Royal Artillery are in future to hold only five batteries.

MR. F. O. MAYNE, C.B., deputed to Barreilly to enquire into the late Mohurrum disturbances, returned to Allahabad on Friday last.

REWARDS for distinguished services have been awarded to Major-General Sir T. W. McMahon, C.B., and Colonel H. E. Longden, C.B., C.S.I.

OUR Kurrachee correspondent reports, it will be seen, that a telegram has been received there announcing that Major Way, the Acting Political Agent at Muscat, has committed suicide.

THE French Sous Commissaire, who was imprisoned for threatening the Governor of Pondicherry, has, says the "Madras Mail" of the 6th, been recalled to France by the Minister of Marine, and leaves by the outgoing French steamer. M. Bontemps, aide-de-camp, and family have put off their departure till the following steamer.

THE officers who have been summoned to give evidence at the Wahabee trials at Patna are likely, says the Lahore paper, to be detained for some weeks, owing to the immense number of witnesses who have to be examined for the prosecution. Major Urmston, Deputy Commissioner of Rawul Pindee, Doctor Fairweather, Sanatory Commissioner, and Captain Ommaney, Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar, have already gone down, and Mr. McNabb, the Commissioner of Peshawar, is another of the unfortunate officers who will have to go some twelve hundred miles at this inclement season of the year as soon as Captain Ommaney returns.

THE "Bangalore Herald" understands that Lieutenant-General Haines left England for this country on the 26th of last month, and will arrive in Bombay on the 21st instant. Major Forster, R. A., Military Secretary to General McCleverty, retains his appointment, and Captain Kerr comes out as one of the new Commander-in-Chief's aides-de-camp. The same paper states that Major-General Shubrick, acting Provincial Commander-in-Chief, Madras, goes home on furlough after the arrival of Lieutenant-General Haines. It is considered likely that Brigadier-General Shakespear, commanding the Centre District, will be appointed to act for General Shubrick, in the divisional command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

SIND.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

KURRACHEE, 5TH MAY.

EVER since the transfer of the cash from the Government Treasury to the New Bank of Bombay complaints have been rife about the inconvenience to which people are subjected who have business with that department. First you go to the Treasury, then you are sent to the Bank, then you are referred to the Treasury for some little formality that has been neglected in the preparation of your papers, then back again to the Bank, and it is not until you have spent hours in going from one place to the other that you can effect your business. It is proverbial that Government always studies the longest way to achieve a purpose, and this half-and-half sort of transfer of the Treasury to the Bank is a striking illustration that such is the truth. Then, again, with regard to Government Savings Bank pass-books. Why, in the name of all that is reasonable, are these sent to Bombay to be written up, when the needful might be done equally as well in Kurrachee, where an establishment is maintained for that work. Weeks, sometimes months, elapse ere a pass-book that has been sent to Bombay for the purpose of being posted up is returned to the depositor. Ten days are lost in course of post alone!

Last Wednesday, it is said, a telegram was received by the Commissioner, conveying the unwelcome intelligence that Major C. Way, the British Resident at Muscat, had committed suicide. No particulars of the melancholy event were given. Major Way was under orders for Zanzibar, and Major E. C. Ross

BOMBAY BENCH OF JUSTICES.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Bench of Justices was held on Monday afternoon in the Durbar Room to consider the report by the Finance Committee with regard to the Budget. There was a good attendance, and Captain Hancock occupied the chair.

A CHANGE TO CUT THE COAT ACCORDING TO THE CLOTH.

The Chairman said—The business of to-day is to consider the question of the grant for police, and to review the budget estimates and allotments for the current year and the Finance Committee's report on these subjects. I think that it will probably meet the views of most, if not all, of the Justices here present if we take up those questions much as we were in the habit of doing in the budget, when we fix the grants and allotments of the expenditure to the different services for the year, and as this course has been followed in the Finance Committee's report, I would beg to propose, subject to the concurrence of the Bench, that we take the report and deal with it item by item, commencing with the estimate of income and then go on with the estimates of expenditure. There will be every opportunity then for members to express their views on what are really the important questions to-day—the unexpected and large falling off on the town duties, the withdrawal of the grant by Government on account of the police, the proposed expenditure for the year, and the propositions of the Finance Committee with a view to meet that expenditure. I therefore would beg to propose, if the Bench concur with me, that this should be the mode of proceeding, and that we begin with the taxes and the reduced estimates for the year.

Mr. Narayen Wassoodewjee—It appears to me that we are doing everything which can always ensure to us the continuance of a chronic state of impecuniosity. When discussing the budget for the current year in November last, our income for this year was estimated at Rs. 3,442,432, and our expenditure at Rs. 3,280,628, leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,61,806. Unfortunately, the returns of income for the first quarter do not confirm the estimate so formed, and the Municipal Commissioner has very properly brought the matter to the notice of the Bench. Our income now under the revised estimate has been reduced to Rs. 3,066,740, whereas the actual saving in the expenditure appears to be only Rs. 26,281. According to the Municipal Commissioner's memorandum, the aggregate reductions amount to Rs. 116,281, but deducting from this sum Rs. 90,000 for the repairs of dams at the Vehar Lake, not provided for in the budget, leaves, as I have said before, a saving of Rs. 26,281 only, so that we are to have an income of Rs. 3,066,740, and an expenditure of Rs. 3,254,344, leaving a deficit of Rs. 187,604. If you take away another twenty thousand rupees by wiping out the items of the contributions towards working the Contagious Diseases Act, and kerosine lighting, there is still left a deficit of Rs. 167,604. So that the results of the revision may be simply summed up thus: instead of a surplus of Rs. 161,806, we shall have a deficit of Rs. 167,604. There is an item in the Municipal Commissioner's memorandum of Rs. 43,750 on account of the missing Vehar instalment, payment of which he wishes postponed until next year, regarding which he says—"My appeal has, I am informed, been forwarded to the Government of India, and should certainly be successful. The total retrenchments therefore would thus amount to Rs. 160,031." Mr. Crawford calls the privilege of staving off the evil hour a retrenchment. I submit respectfully that any measure of this kind involving the postponement of payments from one year to another must lead to financial embarrassment. (Hear, hear.) Would it not be fair and reasonable to demand that, our income having decreased by four lacs, our expenditure should go down in the same ratio? (Applause.) The Commissioner thinks that it is impossible to make any further retrenchments, and I do not blame him for saying so. He is an officer who would spend a million a year for you—(laughter)—and spend it well too, but where is the Bench to find the money? We have hitherto supported him because we have felt that it was not fair to hamper the Commissioner who was straining every nerve to improve the place, but our ideas of a "brilliant prospect" and a "glorious future" for Bombay are losing ground every year; things are looking more and more gloomy, the stagnation of trade has brought misery upon people, our powers to bear taxation are strained, and yet our municipal autocrat will not realise our position. (Hear, hear.) As the statements of expenditure from the Controller for the first quarter of the current year are before you, I shall simply draw your attention to the state of affairs on 31st March last. Our cash balance on that day was Rs. 45,180-8-6, whereas on the day following we had to pay Government for monthly interest on the fifteen lakh loan and proportion of Vehar instalment a sum of Rs. 30,600, leaving only a balance of Rs. 14,580 to pay salaries of establishments and other expenses for March amounting to Rs. 232,000. So that on the 1st of April we have to depend upon the collections during April for payment of salaries and other expenses for March. To say the least, this is not creditable to the financial management of an institution with an income of over thirty lakhs per annum. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Crawford has effected a vast amount of good, and if he will learn to practise the virtue of sober economy, we shall soon be able to restore an equilibrium between our income and expenditure. The resolution I am now going to propose, with your permission, is this—"That the revised estimates of income and expenditure be referred back to the Municipal Commissioner, with a request that he will be good enough to frame his estimates of expenditure for the remaining portion of the current year in such manner as to bring the total expenditure within the income." I am not proposing this resolution in any spirit of [illegible], because having a permanent interest in the welfare of this city, no man can appreciate more than I do the municipal improvements, but considering our altered circumstances, the great depreciation in the value of materials and labour, as well as the provision we have to make for new water works, it is not unreasonable to expect that the civic government of this city should be carried on at a comparatively less cost. (Hear, hear.) The Municipal Commissioner will naturally urge that having fixed the grants for the various departments under his control at the lowest point consistent with efficiency, he will leave the responsibility of making further retrenchments with the Bench. Of course, if he is chary of doing anything in the way of bringing the expenditure within the income, the Justices cannot now shirk the responsibility to fix the various grants themselves; but as the question of prospective liabilities which may have been incurred by the Municipal Commissioner will form an essential element in the consideration of each grant, the course I humbly suggest would I think be most convenient. (Applause.)

Mr. Crawford (the Municipal Commissioner)—While this resolution is being written out, I will say a few words with regard to the very eloquent statement which we have just heard from Mr. Narayen Wassoodewjee, a friend of mine who, I am sure, has said what he has spoken with perfect good feeling, and who only considers the good of the town. I was about to say before he rather took the word out of my mouth that in the first place the Corporation has certain duties to discharge towards the town and its inhabitants. The principal of these duties are to take care of the health of the inhabitants of the town; and I think all will agree with me that the very last thing that should be done is to do anything that might imperil the health of the town, either by neglecting its conservancy or by placing its establishments on such a footing as will impair the efficiency of those establishments which are maintained for the conservancy of the town and contribute to the health of the town. And I was going to say now, as I said to the Finance Committee, that in the event of the appeals which have been made to Government being unsuccessful—in the event of the Bench finding in one month's time that there is no alternative—I would cut down, at any risk and sacrifice, all the estimates so as to meet the deficit. (Hear, hear.) You have been told just now that I should probably urge that the responsibility would then rest with the Bench. Now, most unfortunately for me and those who work with me, by the act all this responsibility rests on us. I have only to say for myself and those working with me, that we have done our best to reduce the expenditure, but, if forced, we must cut down yet further at any risk. To say that hereafter, if the result of that risk is to do the town harm, the responsibility rests with us is quite another matter. That I will not say. I say simply this, that in the event of the appeals which have been made to Government—appeals which to my mind, one of them at any rate, cannot be unsuccessful—not being successful, within one month I shall report progress, and at the same time state how and in what way I propose to make the expenditure meet the income during the current year. I think this is as fair a statement as you can expect from any executive officer under the circumstances. I am told that deferring the payment of the missing Vehar Water Works instalment is not a measure which will be economical in the end; possibly not, but what we want is temporary relief, and I am quite certain that when the Government of India comes to reflect that in the first place this missing instalment ought to have been recovered from the Board of Commissioners before the present corporation was created; that, in the second place, a great portion of the financial pressure now brought upon us is due to the most iniquitous and dishonest manner in which the Vehar Water Works were constructed and handed over to us—(hear, hear)—facts which I am prepared to prove—(hear, hear)—and also when Government remembers that our financial difficulties are further aggravated by what I may fairly term the sudden withdrawal of the contribution to the police expenditure to the presidency town on this side of India; in other words, to their forcing upon this town the making of a present to the expenditure, whether provincial or imperial does not matter to us (for either way it goes from our pockets) of a sum which capitalized, means 20 lakhs,—I say when the Government of India remembers all these facts, and remembers that the reason assigned for the withdrawal of the grant was the enormous increase of the yield of the town duties over what was expected from them, whereas in point of fact the town duties this year will not yield what it was estimated they would yield, I cannot believe the appeal to put off the payment of Rs. 43,750 for one year more can possibly be refused. I saw in one of the local prints of to-day an allusion to the expenditure on the repairs of the Vehar dams, in which it was said—I forget the exact terms of the article—that the expenditure was unauthorised and the Bench knew nothing of it. I think these are the words. Now, gentlemen, it is my duty to remind you with reference to the Vehar dams that in the first place the existence of this town depends upon the security of these dams, and that in the second place you are bound by law, as you will find from Act II. of 1865, to maintain these dams and all the works appertaining to them in efficient repair, and I, as executive, am bound to see that this is done. When the condition of the Vehar dams was first perceived, I reported the matter to the Bench, and stated that in consequence of the precarious condition of these dams (or rather one, for there was only one reported dangerous at that time), I would ask no further grant, but would reserve everything we had to meet what might be the expenditure on the repairs of the dams at Vehar. When I made that statement, I alluded to one dam only—I believed that only one dam was then in a defective state—but we found very shortly afterwards that two of the three dams were in a very bad state, and accordingly, after some deliberation, and at Captain Tulloch's request, I invited the most experienced engineers we had in Bombay to visit the spot, inspect the leaks, and consult as to what were the best measures to be taken. These measures were taken, and I have reason to believe they have been successful. I daresay there are some who, like the writer of the article in the print I have just mentioned, may cavil at my having spent money on such a purpose without specific sanction. Gentlemen, if the money had been ten times as much—as I have said once before—I would have expended it, and therefore think nothing of anything said or written with reference to my having, unauthorized, expended money on the repair of the dams on which the life of the town depends. I do not consider that these remarks were either just, generous or warrantable. If Mr. Narayen Wassoodewjee will accept my proposal in view of his own, I think all difficulties will be met, because, whatever reductions are to be made, they cannot possibly be made until a month passes, and it would be a thousand pities before one knows what the effect of these representations to Government will be needlessly to run any risk with regard to the health of the town or its convenience or comfort. It may be that after the representations to Government we may require to cut down Rs. 50,000; it would be a pity in that case to cut down by Rs. 150,000, at such a season as this. But I pledge myself that a month hence, to which I propose that this meeting adjourn, I will state what the results of the references to Government are, and, if they are not successful, how I propose to meet, how I have made arrangements for meeting, the deficit. I think, gentlemen, this is as reasonable a proposition as you can expect from an executive officer under the circumstances. (Applause.)

Captain Henry—I think the proposition made by Mr. Crawford is very fair, and at the same time I think it would be very ridiculous to go on with the Budget at the present moment not knowing what will be done, for, should Government refuse to forego this Rs. 45,000, we would have to come and re-vote the same thing over again, and be here day after day doing the same thing over and over again. It is quite certain that the inhabitants of this city can bear no more taxation than they do at present—(applause)—and whatever the result may be our expenditure must not exceed our income. (Hear, hear.) It would not be fair to do so. Talking of serious responsibility resting on those reducing the expenditure of the different departments it would be a serious responsibility, but it would be better to do that than let the people starve, which they are doing at the present moment. Hundreds of respectable Europeans and natives are thrown out of employment, house rents are falling, and no more revenue can be squeezed out of the city than is squeezed out at the present moment. (Applause.) Should Mr. Crawford's motion, therefore, not be seconded, I shall be happy to second Mr. Narayen Wassoodewjee's proposal.

The Chairman—There is just one remark I would make with reference to the income side. I do not think we will get more information from the Commissioner a month hence than we have now before us, and I think we might well consider what our income is likely to be without any further delay. If the Bench subsequently are of opinion that it is not desirable to go further or consider the expenditure at all, I would suggest they should stop the proceedings at that stage. With these remarks I leave the matter before the meeting.

Mr. Crawford seconded the Chairman's proposal.

Mr. Martin Wood asked whether any good could be got by delay for a month, and whether they could not have the Commissioner's report within a month. He had scarcely been prepared for the alarming statements of Captain Henry, and thought the question was whether the expenditure could be reduced.

The Chairman—What I mean is this—we can now fix what our income is to be, then the Commissioner will know at all events what reductions must be so as to bring the expenditure within it. At present the revised estimates of income have not been received by us nor considered by them. In reference to the town duties some gentlemen may be able to tell us that the estimate is wrong and that we will get more, or some may tell us we will get less. I would like to know what we are to get from that source, and some of the Justices, with good sources of information as to what they are likely to yield, might go through that and the other items, and consider what we may fix as our income so as to know what the expenditure should be.

Mr. Crawford—I would simply point out that if the Bench will be pleased to say at what they estimate their income for the year, I will be better able to say within what limit I will reduce the expenditure.

Mr. Narayen Wassoodew—Who is better able to say what the income will be than the Municipal Commissioner himself?

Mr. Crawford—I have already said what *I* think it will be.

Mr. Narayen asked why the Bench should be asked to take such a responsibility on itself. The Commissioner could place before them a statement of what the income and expenditure were each likely to amount to.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee also thought that the executive officers were the best judges.

Mr. Crawford—Dear me, gentlemen, it seems almost impossible to arrive at a practical conclusion on the most simple matter. Here the paper is before you, actually printed, published and circulated, from which it is perfectly apparent in the first place what I estimate the income at, and, in the second place, that the Finance Committee differs from me on certain points, and it now remains for the Bench to say which estimate it accepts, or whether it accepts either, or at what figure it fixes the estimate of income now so that the executive may know within what figure they are to reduce their expenditure. (Hear, hear.)

Captain Marryatt thought the Bench could not do better than accept the Finance Committee's figures, which were, if anything, he thought under-estimated. The town duties struck him as excessively low; he could hardly believe the imports would be reduced to that extent. He thought they would get more than that estimate, but that they had better accept the estimate. Thus the Municipal Commissioner would know to what exent he must cut down the expenditure, and the meeting might be adjourned for a month, and the Commissioner could report within that time what he was to do.

It was then agreed on the motion of Captain Marriott seconded by Mr. Yeats—"That the estimates of income as revised by the Finance Committee, under date 3rd May, be accepted."

THE MEMORIAL TO GOVERNMENT RESPECTING THE POLICE CONTRIBUTION.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—With regard to the estimate of the police fund, I suppose that is without prejudice to our claim on Government for the one lakh ("Certainly," and laughter.)

Mr. Crawford—And may I take this opportunity of asking when the memorial will be ready?

Mr. Nowrojee—The Committee simply waited to see the result of the deliberations of this meeting. (Oh, oh! and laughter.)

THIS YEAR'S EXPENDITURE TO COME WITHIN THE INCOME.

The Municipal Commissioner then said—We have now got to this point, that the executive know what the income is to be as estimated by the Bench, and they have now to reduce the expenditure so as to bring it within that income. I have conferred with my friend Mr. Narayen Wassoodew, and he agrees to second the following resolution, withdrawing his own. It places the matter, I think, in a very much better position with respect to the executive, and I understand, of course, that I am at liberty to take any steps in communication with Government necessary to obtain such relief as is possible. The following is the resolution:—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to state within one month that he has arranged to make the expenditure for the year 1871 fall within the estimated income, and to report how he has done it." (Applause.)

Mr. Narayen Wassoodew said he seconded the motion with great pleasure.

Dr. Blaney said that before the motion was put to the meeting, he would like to ask whether this motion gave the Commissioner power to refer to the Government of India for leave to spend the balance of the sum set aside for drainage.

Mr. Crawford—I shall put the alternative.

Dr. Blaney said he really did not think that the Bench intended that anything of the kind should be done. If that were the intention, let them discuss the matter now, for they were apparently about to bind themselves hand and foot to the Commissioner in a way that they might regret afterwards.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee agreed with Dr. Blaney, and thought the Bench should not proceed upon the assumption that Mr. Crawford might go to the Legislature with a request that the clause might be repealed by which it was ordered that a certain amount should be set apart for drainage, and that that amount might be appropriated to the general purposes of municipal expenditure.

The Municipal Commissioner—I may say that I have no such intention. The proposals I make will not include the asking of Government to repeal that section of the Act. The proposals that I shall make will be very clear and exactly to the letter of that resolution.

Dr. Blaney—It will not be that the remaining portion of the drainage contribution may be devoted to the general expenditure of the current year?

The Municipal Commissioner—Not unless the Bench sanction it.

Dr. Blaney—Because as a member of the Bench I should not like to agree to the expunging of that section.

Mr. James Taylor asked whether, if they passed this motion, they would be bound by what the Commissioner might do, in any feat of legerdemain with the Government?

The Chairman said he did not think so; the Commissioner's report would simply be like a proposal to the Bench.

The Municipal Commissioner—I assume, however, that I have the authority of the Bench for carrying on the reductions which have been already made—(Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—"By all means," and laughter,)—because I have not yet received such authority.

Mr. Crawford's motion was put to the meeting, and unanimously agreed to.

THE VEHAR DAMS.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee asked whether at next meeting the Bench might not have a report from the Executive Engineer as to the condition of the dams at Vehar, and of the repairs which were considered necessary.

Captain Tulloch said he had intended to give such a report before, hoping that the work would be finished by this time; but he would be in a position to present that report at next meeting. He had thought it would be a pity to present a report on a portion of the work, and that it would be better to wait till he could report on the whole work.

Mr. W. Martin Wood—As this subject has been mentioned, I may refer to what has been said by Mr. Crawford with reference to an article appearing in this morning's paper. He said remarks had been made in that article to the effect that the Bench knew nothing with regard to this affair, and so on. Well, it is a pity, since he was speaking so impressively and solemnly, that he had not taken the pains to give the exact words, which were that the Bench had no formal information to that effect. Now, that is all that is referred to. There was nothing whatever in the connection intended to cavil—the expression was used by Mr. Crawford—at the course taken by the Municipal Commissioner. The remark——

The Chairman—You must excuse my interrupting you, Mr. Wood. It appears to me not quite in order as to the proposition before the meeting for you to take this opportunity of defending a statement which has appeared in one of the public prints. I do not think it is quite right.

Mr. Wood—Perhaps not, but—("order")—but I was merely following the Commissioner, and wished to disclaim the language he imputed. I am glad to hear what Captain Tulloch says. Of course his explanation is a very proper one—that he did not wish to give a statement till he could do it completely—but it only confirms my feeling that he would have been glad to do so sooner——

The Municipal Commissioner—The paper is on the table if anybody wishes to see it—("order" from Mr. Wood)—but I think everybody will agree that this is not the time or the place either for me to attack the editor of the *Times of India* in particular, or for the editor of the *Times of India* to defend his paper. I think that paper is quite ready to defend itself, and I am quite ready to take upon my own head anything which that paper says about me, and I am sorry that Mr. Wood thought it necessary to take up this again, and was sorry that it should now drop. A public man who has statements made about him must take the fire opportunity of making his reply in public, but the public print is always in the position of the Arab behind the wall of being able to take a pot-shot at everybody round at any time. (Laughter.)

THE MEMORIAL TO GOVERNMENT.

The Municipal Commissioner said that on the question of adjournment he had one or two words to say on a matter which was of the greatest importance to the Bench, and that was that the memorial should be placed before the Bench as soon as possible, and he would ask that it be placed before them at an adjourned meeting to be held soon.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—The committee hope to present it before the adjourned meeting.

Mr. Crawford proposed that the adjourned meeting be fixed at not later than a week hence for the reception of this memorial, because the whole of the expenditure for the year depended as much upon this item as upon any other, and he thought he had a right to ask that the memorial—which he had no doubt from the manner in which it would be prepared would carry great weight and do much good—should be sent in as soon as possible.

Dr. Hewlett begged to say one word to the gentlemen whose duty it was to draw up the memorial, and that was that they should represent to Government that the conservancy establishment of this city was now reduced, in his opinion, to the very utmost limit of efficiency, and he knew Bombay better than any European or native in this city—he knew every gulley, every dark lane, where no Justice was ever by any chance to be met. If the conservancy establishment were reduced by one more cart, they would then have a very serious responsibility upon themselves. The danger would not fall upon the Justices in their houses, but upon the poor in their dark dens. He would ask the members of the committee to impress upon Government that the health of Bombay was not a matter of local importance only——

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—This is to be a memorial on the subject of the police.

Dr. Hewlett said he was perfectly well aware of that, but to pay the police the funds were to be taken from the Health Department, which occupied the position of the milch cow to all the other departments. The Health Department did not spend a rupee more than was necessary, and yet——

Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee—Mr. Chairman, I think the speaker is out of order.

Mr. Crawford—I am quite sure Mr. Nowrojee is.

Dr. Hewlett—I am quite ready to——

Mr. Narayen—I can assure Dr. Howlett that his remarks will not be lost sight of, because we will represent to Government the requirements of this town.

Captain Henry—I hope the Engineer's Department will not be forgotten. (Laughter.)

Mr. James Taylor asked why the report of Mr. Wood's committee had not yet been presented? He had understood that it would be circulated on the day after last meeting.

Mr. Crawford—I believe the report is addled by this time. (Much laughter.)

REDUCTION IN THE COST OF POLICE.

Captain Hancock said he thought what had been done need not interfere with the Bench's approval of what had been proposed by the Finance Committee with reference to section 224 of the Municipal Act, which was that the Government be requested to reduce the cost of the police so as to bring the charges for the six months ending 30th November 1871 down to Rs. 1,23,914, the estimated yield of the police rate for six months, being an average rate of about Rs. 20,652 a month, and that they be informed that the Bench has fixed the revised grant for police for the current year at Rs. 3,21,824, of which it is estimated that Rs. 1,97,910 will be expended in six months ending 31st May 1871.

Captain Henry asked if the cost of the police was the same now as when the Municipal Act was passed?

Mr. Narayen Wassoodew said it was very much more, and besides, they had incurred the increased expenditure for the last five months.

Captain Henry—And the Act provides for a particular time.

Mr. Narayen Wassoodewjee then said—As all the arguments restricting our liability in respect of the police expenditure within the yield of the police rate will be embodied in the petition, with the consent of my colleagues, and laid before the Bench shortly, I shall not trouble the Justices just now with detailed observation and statistics upon the subject. I cannot help thinking that Government will reconsider their decision, inasmuch as they have themselves, by their Resolution No. 2,824, dated the 29th November 1869, admitted the principle of placing the Municipality of Calcutta and Bombay upon the same footing as regards State assistance, and especially as they have withdrawn their contribution under an apparent misapprehension of facts. The Government of Bengal have not withdrawn their allotment from the Imperial revenues towards the Calcutta police for the current year. In Madras, Government have been paying hitherto half the cost of the police there, but since the 1st of April, ult., they have, under certain conditions, taken over the entire cost of the police upon themselves. Now, my information—thanks to the courtesy of the Municipal Commissioner—is of a recent date, the 28th ultimo. H. E. the Governor in his able exposition of the budget seems to have overlooked the fact that the imposition of town duties was no concession to the tax-payers of Bombay. If he admits, as in his speech he does, that the taxation in Bombay is felt to be crushing, he will not, I trust, permit any enhancement of the police rate, because Government by their resolution in September 1865 on the memorandum of Colonel Bruce, Inspector General of Police, absolutely raised the cost of our police establishments from Rs. 244,900 to Rs. 396,169, without consulting the Bench or the Municipal Commissioner. (Hear, hear.) It certainly seems strange that the Imperial Government, which throws away millions of money in the cavern of public works, at the direction of a host of philanthropists who have started during the last decade, should grudge the payment of a small sum towards the maintenance of police establishment at this terminal port for all India. (Hear, hear.) I would now propose—"That with reference to section 224 of the Municipal Act, Government be requested to reduce the cost of the police so as to bring the charges of the six months ending 30th November 1871 down to Rs. 1,23,914, the estimated yield of the police rate for six months, being an average rate of about Rs. 20,625 a month, and that they be informed that the Bench has fixed the revised grant for police for the current year at Rs. 3,21,824, of which it is estimated that Rs. 1,97,910 will be expended in six months ending 31st May 1871."

Mr. Crawford—I observe in this resolution that Government are to be informed that the Bench has fixed the revised grant for police for the current year at Rs. 3,21,824, of which it is estimated that Rs. 1,97,910 will be expended in the six months ending 31st May 1871. Am I to understand from this resolution that I am forbidden to pay any more than that towards the police after the 1st of June? If so, that should be stated in the resolution.

Mr. Narayen Wassoodew thought they should just tender the yield of the police rate to Government, and let them settle the question with the Commissioner of Police.

Captain Marryatt thought that if the Municipality paid the money it was hard if they should not have a hand in the management of the police.

The following was then added to the motion—"That the Municipal Commissioner be directed to pay the police from 1st June 1871 at the above reduced rate, that of Rs. 20,652 a month only."

The motion as amended was then agreed to.

THE GRANT TOWARDS THE C. D. ACT DISCONTINUED.

The Chairman said the Finance Committee had proposed that the item of Rs. 10,000 for kerosine lighting should be struck out, and also the balance on account of the Contagious Diseases Act. He now would like to know whether the Bench approved of these reductions being made.

Captain Henry wished to know whether the Health Officer considered the contribution absolutely necessary.

Dr. Hewlett said that the Bench would remember that he seconded the motion for the grant of Rs. 30,000 for the maintenance of the Contagious Diseases Act, but now in face of the deficit he was of opinion that even the remaining balance of Rs. 10,000 had better be struck out, because he thought the money could be more advantageously spent on the Conservancy Department, and because he did not think, judging from the returns which had been supplied by Dr. Knapp, that the hospital would be required for diseased native women. He found, for example, that in the quarter ending 31st December 164 prostitutes had been registered, out of which number 26 natives and 3 Europeans had been found diseased, and for the quarter ending 31st March there were 91 women registered, out of which only 9 natives and 1 European were diseased. Well, he thought the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital would quite suffice for the treatment of native prostitutes, and the European General Hospital for the treatment of Europeans. He believed Government would have to keep on the present hospital, as it has a lease of the house, but it might have been better had the advice given by him in 1868 had been taken, which was that as the greatest number would be registered at first, they should at the commencement build jowlee huts, till they saw what the normal number would be. But he would now strongly recommend that the hospital be made into a small-pox or cholera hospital.

Mr. Narayen Wassoodew proposed that the contribution to the maintenance of the Contagious Diseases Act for the year 1871 be withdrawn.

Mr. Bhugwundas Purshotumdass seconded the motion.

Captain Henry said he did not think they could withdraw it after five months of the year had passed.

Mr. Narayen could not see why they should not. Government had done the same thing with respect to the police. When the Bench discussed the Municipal Budget, the Justices counted upon the lakh of rupees towards the police; and surely if the Government could withdraw that the Bench could withdraw its contribution to the expense of the Contagious Diseases Act.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee—We have not yet received any formal letter from Government saying when they will withdraw the contribution, and perhaps they will not withdraw it till next year. It might be well to leave over this for consideration at the adjourned meeting.

Mr. Wood thought that after what Dr. Hewlett had stated it would be utterly absurd for the Bench to allow the grant to remain.

Mr. Narayen Wassoodew pressed his motion, which was put to the meeting and agreed to *nem. con.*

Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee intimated that he was very glad that the Bench had taken this course, for it was quite in consonance with the very first vote which he gave on the subject. (Laughter.)

The meeting then adjourned till Tuesday next for the purpose of considering the memorial to Government on the police question.

THE BAREILLY RIOTS.

It is at last possible for us (says the *Pioneer* of the 8th inst.) without risk of becoming propagators of baseless or exaggerated rumours, to present a narrative of the late religious riots at Bareilly. We will in the first instance simply state what actually occurred on the occasion itself of the disturbance, reserving to a future issue the discussion of the circumstances which preceded and produced the outbreak, as also the question of the proportion in which the responsibility of the bloodshed and disorder which ensued attaches to the votaries of the two creeds.

The Hindoo festival of the Ramnowmee coincided this year on the 30th March with the eighth day of the Mahomedan Moharrum. For the seven days previous the Mahomedan processions had scrupulously followed the directions of the magistrate with regard to hours and route. There had been every appearance of satisfaction on the part of the Mussulmans with the arrangements of the authorities, and the Hindoos on their side had offered them no semblance of opposition or insult. But the eighth day, on which processions of both religions would occur, was felt by all parties to be the period of crisis. Accordingly, elaborate precautions, which subsequent investigation has shewn to have been admirably judicious, were taken by Mr. E. Colvin, the magistrate, for the preservation of the peace. That the two processions might not conflict as to time, the Mussulman procession was to commence in the morning and conclude before noon, while the Ramnowmee procession was to start at 2 P.M. and to return an hour before sunset. The former procession pursued its course without obstacle and without disorder. The route of the latter, both for going and returning, had been carefully considered in concert with leading members of both religions. It was traced as much as possible outside the city, or where it traversed inhabited quarters care was taken that these should be the quarters inhabited by Hindoos, so that there might be no appearance of boarding the Mahomedan population. A force 400 police under Colonel Earle, Superintendent of Police, was posted in detachments along the road to be taken by the procession, and at the openings of streets and lanes, or near mosques and other critical point. Mr. Kaye, the Joint Magistrate, was sent to see the *cortege* start, with orders that if things went smoothly he was to return and report progress to the magistrate, but that if he had any reason to anticipate the contrary he was to send word of it at once, but to stay himself with the procession. A Mahomedan Deputy Magistrate and Tehsildar and two Hindoo Honorary Magistrates were ordered to accompany the procession right through. A hundred police under Inspectors Nuzeer Khan and Subhan Beg, both Mahomedans, headed the procession; 125 more were distributed on the two flanks under Inspector Warwick and three Sub Inspectors (one Mussulman and two Hindoos). Finally a hundred men under Colonel Earle himself, accompanied by Mr. Kaye, two Mahomedan Tahsildars and Buldeo Singh, Honorary Magistrate, brought up the rear. It is difficult to see how better arrangements could have been made except indeed that all these officers, instead of being on horseback, were in carriages or buggies. Inspector Warwick was on an elephant, and one of the Sub Inspectors on a camel. It is difficult to govern a procession from such positions. The crowd, however, was most orderly. The procession started at the appointed time from the Rance's house, and made its way without opposition to its destination in the garden where the ceremonies were to be performed. Some little misunderstanding or rather discussion seems to have risen at this point as to the gate by which the procession should enter the garden. The written route was however immediately produced, and the doubtful point was settled without any unpleasantness. The crowd was enormous. The whole Hindoo male population seemed to have turned out, and to have brought even their young children with them. They were all unarmed, and certainly did not expect, as they were not prepared for, a disturbance. Indeed many Hindoos, considering that the essentials of the ceremony were now over, quitted the procession at this point. The Tibri Mahunt, for instance, who had conducted the service in the garden, now left for his own house; and Mr. Kaye himself, considering all danger over, now proceeded to Mr. Colvin's house, and reported that there was not the smallest indication of any disturbance. This was about 4 P.M. The procession then started on its way back by the return-route prescribed—Lieutenant-Colonel Earle having meanwhile sent off police under various officers to guard all the openings of intersecting streets. The return-route seemed, however, exposed to little danger. It ran through fields and open country almost the whole way—in fact, to within 500 or 600 yards of the Rance's house from which it had started. At this point there is a bridge on the metalled road leading to the Killa chowkey. Immediately after crossing the bridge the prescribed route turned sharply off to the left down a gully, having houses on either side, which led to the Rance's house. These houses, however, all belonged Hindoos, and therefore threatened no danger. Indeed the nearest point of the nearest Mahomedan mohullah was some 200 yards off. Nevertheless Colonel Earle had taken especial care to protect this turning point by a strong force of police. It was now nearly five o'clock. The procession was slowly but steadily working its way home—Inspectors Nuzeer Khan and Subhan Beg as before in front. Inspector Warwick with the centre, and Colonel Earle behind. All went well till the head of the procession reached the bridge above mentioned. Hardly a Mahomedan had been seen during the whole journey; a strong party of police was drawn up across the road beyond the bridge in order at once to turn the Hindoo procession down the gully to the left which had been laid down as its route, and also to guard against any irruption of Mahomedans from the neighbouring Mussulman mohullah. Inspector Nuzeer Khan with his court-orderly, Mia Jan, entered the gully with the head of the procession, Inspector Subhan Beg remaining on the bridge. In another half hour at farthest the Rance's house would have been reached and all would have been over. At that moment a rumour arose, no one knows where or how, among the crowd at the head of the column, that permission had been given by the Collector for the procession to go along the main road and through the bazaar. This caused a partial halt in front and some even began to turn back towards the bridge, so that some little confusion ensued. The rumour was at once emphatically contradicted by Mamojee, who represented the Rance in the procession, and strict injunctions were passed down the column to adhere to the prescribed route. But at this time Mia Jan, a Mahomedan constable apparently in irritation at the confusion and delay, broke one of the flags of the procession. Angry words ensued, and Inspector Nuzeer Khan protected his orderly. He sent some messages to Colonel Earle, but galloped off himself as hard as he could go to the houses of Allaf Ali Khan and Rahmut Hussein Khan, wealthy Mahomedans conspicuous for their religious zeal, spreading the report of an affray as he went. In a moment the Mahomedans turned out from those great houses and from all the surrounding mohullahs in large numbers and armed with lattees, legs of charpoys, &c., and poured down the road to attack the procession. Colonel Earle, Mr. Warwick, and their police were fortunately able to hold the bridge and check the Mahomedan onslaught and finally to drive them off the road into the small lanes and gullies from which they had issued. In doing this one policeman was seriously injured, and many, and Colonel Earle himself, struck with bricks. On the other hand, 12 or 14 Mahomedans were wounded, one it was for some time supposed mortally, and a number taken prisoners. The procession itself, however, had been thus saved from attack. It soon recovered its equanimity, and marched on to the Rance's house. The Hindoo ceremony had thus been consummated, and so far not much damage had been done; indeed when Mr. Colvin half an hour afterwards arrived at the Rance's house all was apparently quiet. Yet at this very time the Tibri Mahunt, who had left the procession after officiating at the religious ceremony in the garden, was lying barbarously murdered by a gang of Mahomedans. It soon became known that in all directions the Hindoos dispersing to their homes singly or in only small parties were being attacked by gangs of Mussulmen, so that in a short time the whole city was in disorder. The bulk of the Hindoo crowd which had formed the procession was still collected in the Rance's garden, afraid of separating lest they should be attacked on the way. Mr. Colvin accordingly divided them into detachments, allotting to each deatchment an escort of police to see them safe home, and after making arrangements for the patrolling of the city, he went to report to the Commissioner. He had hardly returned home, about half past eight, when he received a note from the Joint Magistrate stating that the city was no longer under control. A Hindoo temple had been attacked and plundered, and Seva Byrajee, obnoxious to the Mahodans from having managed the Ramleela in 1852 and 1853, murdered within it. In fact the riot had spread into all quarters of the city, and the Hindoos, losing confidence in the power of Government to protect them, were arming themselves not only for defence but for retaliation. Lives were already lost on both sides, and there was every danger of the conflict becoming general. Mr. Kaye in short recommended that the troops should be called out at once. Mr. Colvin, with Mr. Bullock, Assistant Magistrate, and Mr. Porter, Assistant Settlement Officer, who volunteered his services returned immediately to the city. At the Kotwallee he found several native gentlemen of both religious awaiting him. These he despatched to the several mohullahs in which their principal influence lay, with the duty of doing their utmost to restore order. A proclamation was issued ordering all persons to keep within their houses until sunrise, and that no *tazeeahs* should be left out in the street, as is the custom on the night before they are buried. All the civil officers without exception were employed in patrolling with parties of police all the disturbed mohullahs. The people were compelled to keep in-doors, and by midnight all was comparatively quiet. An hour afterwards, at 1 A.M. of the 31st, a squadron of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry arrived and were told off to patrol the city, both the old and new town. About this time the report was received of the disturbances at Furreedpore, 14 miles on the Shahjehanpore road, and Mr. Kinsey was ordered to proceed there at daylight with cavalry. About 3 A.M. an express arrived from Pillibheet reporting still more serious disturbances in that town, and by 6 Mr. Kaye with a squadron of cavalry was on his way to Pillibheet. Before this, by 4 A.M., a company of European infantry had marched into Bareilly city, and had been posted in the library,—a few, a sergeant's guard, being placed in the Tahseellee, so that the people might become aware of the presence of Europeans. A company of the 27th N. I. arriving about the same time were placed in the Inglis Memorial School, so as to cut off the oldcity from the new. A second company of the 27th N. I. was established at Inglisgunge with piequets at Shahamatgunge and in the pucca serai. During the day numerous wounded were brought in, and there were sundry reports of violence and plundering on the part of Mahomedans. A good deal of damage and destruction was doubtless done, but there was no bloodshed, and no resistance was anywhere offered to the police. On the night of the 31st Mr. Colvin, with the permission of the General, retained the relieving company of Europeans as well as that which it was to relieve—the object being thoroughly to overawe the Mahomedans. The next day, the 1st April, the Mahomedans were absolutely forbidden to take out the *tazeeahs*, and they did not venture to disobey. The shops which had been closed were now re-opened, and business began to resume its usual course. One company of Europeans was accordingly returned to barracks on the morning of the 1st, and the other on the 2nd. The native troops were retained in the city till the third and fourth, but there was no occasion for their employment, and the Moharrum disturbance for this year was over. It remains to chronicle the occurrences at Furreedpore and especially at Pillibheet, to investigate the causes of the various outbreaks, and to estimate the decree in which the guilt of them attaches to the respective parties concerned.

INDIAN ITEMS.

MR. MARSHALL, the Assistant Superintendent of Chumba, writes to inform us that although he did meet with a severe accident, the statement of our Dalhousie correspondent that he had broken some limbs, is not correct. Mr. Marshall's horse slipt and fell, rolling over him down a slope.—*Indian Public Opinion, May 5.*

THE portraits of Sir H. Edwardes and Mr. Roberts have arrived safe in Lahore. They are at present in the Lawrence Hall, but are not yet hung. They have been executed with great care, and are beautifully framed. It is however difficult to judge of their effect until they are placed in the position they are to occupy. Our Volunteer friends will be pleased to hear that Mr. Roberts is represented in Volunteer u

CURIOSITIES OF AMERICAN LEGAL PRACTICE.

(*Saturday Review*, April 8.)

THE proceedings of American courts of justice have much of the interest which belongs to a foreign country, while they are as easily intelligible as if they took place in England. It is curious and instructive to observe how the law and practice of these courts, derived originally from our own, have been modified by national character or habit, or by contact with systems of jurisprudence from which our English system has remained unfortunately isolated. The law of American courts has been in general improved by this contact, but their practice has in some respects deteriorated. We spoke lately of the extraordinary protraction of criminal proceedings in the State of New York by successive appeals. A man having been tried by a jury and found guilty of murder, his case was heard and reheard by judges who had before them a printed report of the evidence given before the jury, but not, as we understand, the witnesses themselves. The Privy Council in England hear Indian appeals on printed reports of the evidence of witnesses in India, and very unsatisfactory such a method of proceeding is, but nobody would dream of applying it to a criminal case in which the witnesses were resident in England. If the verdict of a first jury is not conclusive as to a prisoner's guilt, it might be placed in the discretion of a court to order him to be tried again by another jury; but, except on questions of law, no other sort of appeal would be deemed in England satisfactory. This, however, is rather a grave discussion, and we will turn from it to the consideration of some amusing features of American courts which exemplify diversities, not of legal systems, but of human character.

The love of startling effect and of tall talk is much stronger among American advocates and judges than with our own, and this propensity is encouraged by the frequent alternations of the same practitioner between bench and bar. We are all familiar with one example of American forensic oratory. "If, gentlemen, the defendant's pigs are to be permitted to roam at large over the plaintiff's farm, then, gentlemen, aye, then indeed, have our ancestors fought and bled and died in vain." That this example is not a violent caricature of the prevailing style is shown by a charge of an American judge which we find reported in a recent number of the *New York Herald*. The ingenious gentlemen who furnish reports to that journal from courts and Congress have a fine sense of the ludicrous, and a great capacity for making the best of a good story. Nothing could be more artistic than the last touch which one of them put to his description of the triumphal arrival of the released Fenian at New York. After drawing a gloomy and harrowing picture of the sufferings of these Fenians in British dungeons, and remarking that they looked uncommonly and surprisingly well under the circumstances, he proceeds to say that the severity of the incarceration to which they had been subjected was strongly shown by the fact that they were able to endure with equanimity the tortures of a New York reception. But the report to which we are now referring gives the very words spoken by a judge, without any attempt at embellishment by the reporter beyond a large type heading which states that Judge Bedford, in his charge to the Grand Jury at the Court of General Session for New York, had opened a campaign against the "legal shysters." In England, although we have not the term "shyster," we have the animal thereby designated, and he is said to be particularly rife at the Old Bailey. A shyster is a taut, and touting may be practised either by a barrister, or by his clerk, or by his past or future clients. It is said that a barrister at the Old Bailey once made such an eloquent defence that, although his client was convicted and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment, the client's gratitude caused him to tout so effectually for this barrister among gentlemen in difficulties that the other barristers were obliged to memorialize the Home Secretary to let him out of prison, as they found that if he remained there the barrister for whom he touted would get all the business of the courts. In general, however, touting can hardly be practised in England with very great cautiousness; but in New York the "dishonest and unprincipled members of the Bar," otherwise called shysters, are, as Judge Bedford says, "a growing evil." It is not the custom in England for the Bar to be present while the judge is charging the Grand Jury, and therefore if any English judge ever compared an English Bar to a garden of the fairest flowers, where all are beautiful, but some, meaning of course the Queen's Counsel and Sergeants, are more beautiful than others, the Bar would only receive this charming and poetic compliment through the medium of next day's newspapers. But in New York both the compliment and the "scathing rebuke" of Judge Bedford were, or might be, heard by all practitioners in his court, and we may conceive that he actually contemplated from his desk several rows of learned heads, when he said that "he looked upon the legal profession as upon a splendid garden filled with the choicest flowers." We cannot help fancying that the judge must have had Catullus in his mind,

> Ut flos in septis secretus nascitur hortis,

so grows a barrister into fame and profit by years of unregarded toil in his lonely chambers overlooking the Temple Gardens. And then he is transplanted in full and glorious bloom to Court, "where some flowers are even more beautiful than others," and are placed on that account in the first row. But if this fair flower should be dishonoured, then as Catullus says again :—

> Nulli illum pueri nullæ optavere puellæ;

or, in other words, the disgraced counsel is cut both in court and in society. The flower hangs his head and droops; the sun's light cheers him not, and the rain does not refresh him. Having grown to his full height he fades and falls away. To the brightness of the morning star succeeds a dull twilight which shall deepen into dreary night. The barrister who has ruined his professional prospects by indiscreet touting can apply to himself the lines of an imitator of Catullus :—

> I am a garment worn, a vessel crack'd,
> A zone untied, a lily trod upon,
> A fragrant flower crept by another's hand,
> My colour sullied, and my odour changed.

But our feelings have carried us a little beyond Judge Bedford. The comparison of the disreputable barrister to a trodden lily, however beautiful and appropriate, is not his but ours. The judge compares him to "a rank unwholesome weed" which one sometimes finds "in the midst of beauty and cultivation," or in other words, among the members of an eloquent and learned Bar. "As it is the duty of the faithful gardener to uproot the weeds, so that the flowers may longer retain their life and loveliness, and be not contaminated or withered by the blighting influence of the noxious poison," so is it the duty in England of Benchers to disbar a touter. They may learn their own duty while observing that their gardeners do theirs. The honourable practitioner is not to be annoyed by the presence of the tout. The life and loveliness of a leading counsel must not be blighted by the influence of an Old Bailey trickster. Virtue and innocence ought not to be exposed unnecessarily to temptation. The flower has grown and flourished in a garden of which the fences ought to be as far as possible maintained. But in New York the shyster ventures upon proceedings from which the English tout would shrink. He makes his way into the prisons, and informs the prisoners committed for trial that he has great influence, and in some cases "he goes so far as to say that he controls, aye, even owns the court and district attorney." The indignation of Judge Bedford fails to supply language adequate to denounce the iniquity of the shyster who has dared to whisper that he, the shyster, pulls the string by which Judge Bedford moves when he dispenses criminal justice in the Court of General Session of New York. The judge proceeds, when he has partially recovered his equanimity, to declare his opinion that if there could be three or four convictions of these shysters, and the convicts could be sent to the State Prison for the full term fixed by law, there to reflect in their lonely cells upon their many acts of turpitude, perpetrated under the garb of professional honour upon the friendless and over-credulous, then the profession of the law, being stripped of those perjured wretches, and being in the hands only of high-toned, honourable men, would indeed fulfil its noble mission, meting out justice to all, injustice to none.

It appears that allegations of courts and public officers being under undue influence are common in America. Thus, in the reports of the next day to that on which Judge Bedford delivered his vigorous charge against shysters, we read that Judge Curtis, in a civil court, was greatly incensed at an imputation on his integrity, which appears entirely unfounded. The case was an ordinary one of assault and battery, and counsel for the defendant had made the usual and reasonable request that the witnesses might be ordered out of court during the trial. Hereupon counsel for the plaintiff rose excitedly, and said that there was too much political influence at work in that court, and hereupon Judge Curtis said that counsel would have to substantiate his charge or make it at his peril. Counsel, being thus challenged, proceeded to state that, on a previous day, when the case then pending was expected to come on, an Assembly-man entered the court, and wrote on a slip of paper, "Dear Judge, the defendant is a friend of mine; do what you can for him." The Assembly-man who showed to the counsel on the wrong side this letter, which after all he did not send to the Judge, must be a very clumsy wire-puller. But perhaps other practitioners of the same art are more clever. The little scene ended by the Judge writing a letter to the Assembly-man, and reading it aloud in court before he sent it.

We knew that in the United States a barrister was also an attorney, but we did not, until lately, know that he was also an attorney's clerk. It is rather surprising to hear Judge Bedford discoursing so eloquently upon the nobility and dignity of the Bar when it shall be purged of shysters, and almost on the same day to learn that the wife's counsel in a divorce suit had served process on the husband, and offered himself as a witness to prove the identity of the husband with a man who was known to be cohabiting with a woman other than the wife. The counsel stated that he called on the defendant and found him in bed. He took with him the wife's sister to identify the defendant, and a policeman, "to prevent any little unpleasantness." The counsel, supported by the policeman, ventured to take a moral tone by asking the defendant whether he was not ashamed to be living with a woman not his wife, to which the defendant answered, "None of your business." The counsel then served the defendant with an order of court for alimony. Having thus given evidence "on the stand," the counsel resumed his place at the Bar, and proceeded to pour forth such a flood of eloquence that the judge, as the only means of stopping him, ordered the court to be adjourned, and what became of the case we do not know. We end as we began, by reminding that where American legal practice has departed from the English model we do not in general find that it has improved. As a barrister may possibly become a judge we do not think that he ought to be a process-server.

THE BRIGHTON REVIEW.

BRIGHTON is a pleasant enough place of resort when one goes down there for a week or so while the March winds blow, or the November fogs bring on darkness that may be felt even at noon-day; a canter over the Downs, too, is not to be despised in the soft May air or on a crisp morning in October—but Brighton at Easter is simply detestable. I wish to speak with becoming respect and gratitude of our volunteer defenders of the faith, but it is really quite possible to have enough of them, and their cold tuneless uniforms are positively chilling, with a "melancholy ocean" under an easterly haze for the background. By great good fortune I had no occasion to leave town before Sunday, but one day of 17,000 sombre uniforms slouching listlessly about, munching shrimps and oranges, or, like the *patres conscripti*, taking a boat in search of qualms antidoted by British brandy, was enough to make one rejoice that Easter came only once a year. The scene on the race-course in the afternoon was however not devoid of a certain picturesqueness. It was at least full of life and motion, and when the sun shone out, it was possible to cease from shivering. I must also add that there was a delightful absence of those abominable "roughs" who spoil all London gatherings, and who will one day have to be introduced to the *mitrailleuses*. Neither was there any drunkenness worth mentioning, with the exception of one disgraceful group which ought not to have been tolerated, and which Mr. Sala very properly showed up in the *Telegraph*. Two volunteers in uniform, three parts drunk, were sprawling on the race-course, one of them with a gaudy bonnet, the other with a shabby pork-pie hat on the top of his head. By the side of these fellows were stretched two miserable drabs, regardless of all decency, and wearing the headgear of their companions. A more disgraceful sight could hardly be imagined, and it was witnessed by swarms of foreigners, chiefly French exiles, and many of them military men who looked and passed on in evident disgust. Nobody seemed to have any power to interfere, and fair words only elicited expressions of abuse and filthy obscenity that repelled the least fastidious. How the nuisance was finally removed I know not, but it was allowed to remain there *sub jove frigido* for upwards of an hour at the very least. The churches, I believe, were all crowded, partly because the music is good on Easter Sunday, partly because there was nothing else to do during those hours of the day, and in some cases, perhaps from devotional motives. Towards the evening some steady drinking was observable, but no drunkenness, no excess of any kind. I ought to have stated, by the way, that two batteries of volunteer artillery marched into Brighton on the Sunday, in an admirable condition to go to bed, but for offensive purposes it would be hard to say which was the most unfit, the men, the horses, or the guns. However, they all meant well, and if good intentions oftentimes pave the way for a defeat, it is only because there is still room for improvement even in this best of all possible worlds.

Monday morning broke upon Brighton cold, hazy, and cheerless. The streets were early thronged with volunteers tramping to and fro with great seeming earnestness and murdering sleep, though I don't believe there was the slightest occasion for any one to "shake off dull sloth" before seven o'clock; that is, at London-super-mare—for at London-on-the-Thames volunteers had to be up and doing by 3 A.M., as the first trains were despatched from London Bridge by 5 A.M., and in the space of about two hours 12,000 armed men were started in 22 trains, the last of which reached Brighton before 9-30. It was a stirring sight to watch train after train arrive at intervals of ten and fifteen minutes, disgorge their crowded contents, and shunt off to a siding just in time to make room for another. To those who were ignorant of the fact that the block system is in force on this line, it must have been a matter of surprise, if not of disappointment, that not a single accident or unpleasantness occurred to mar and mark the day. The breakfasting of the newly-arrived corps was a pretty enough picture. Several of them at least were marched down to the Steynes and other open places, where they piled arms, and, producing various stores, made themselves as comfortable as circumstances would permit.

Sir Hope Grant, mounted on a white charger and followed by a brilliant staff, was punctual to a minute, though the Grand Stand was agreeably attached to the supposed delay, simply because its occupants chose to take their places two hours beforehand. On such occasions the press fares badly. You have to stand where you can among the horses, for you are not permitted to mount and follow the fortunes of the day on horseback. The prohibition, though hard upon some, is not unwise as regards the majority of journalists, few of whom are good equestrians, though of all exercises it is the one best suited to their habits. However, one generally contrives to see quite enough of the march past, an absurd ceremony, as every one admits, but the volunteers will have it. In fact, it is their only chance of being individually recognised as taking part in this exciting Game at Soldiers. For all that, they do not improve in their marching. As compared with their celebrated review in Hyde Park by Her Majesty, now a good many years ago, I am inclined to say that they displayed a falling-off at Brighton in point of steadiness and solidity. Of course, some corps were better than others, and very few were quite bad, but as a whole their marching left much to be desired; there was also a serious gap between the third and fourth divisions, so that even the imperturbable Sir Hope Grant began to shows signs of—let us say, fidget. At last, however, they too came, and the cheers of the spectators announced the Prince Arthur, in the uniform of the Rifle Brigade, who was acting as an aide-de-camp. After saluting the General in command, and casting his eyes up to the Grand Stand, from which embroidered handkerchiefs were waving thick and white as snowflakes on a winter's day. His Royal Highness took up a position at the extreme end of the Staff, being the junior officer then present. On the 1st of May next, by-the-bye, will be solved the mystery of the casket presented to him by his godfather, the Duke of Wellington, on the 1st May 1851, and which was not to be opened for twenty years, that is, not until the Prince had attained his majority. Well, this tomfoolery occupied a little over an hour and a half, and in due time a wonderful battle began that would have killed Von Moltke with irrepressible laughter, and must have made such a man as Sir Hope Grant feel not a little ashamed of being mixed up with such a palpable travestie of real warfare. The programme was to this effect. The British fleet being dispersed or vanquished, an invading force is supposed to have landed without opposition, and to have taken up a position with its back to the sea, about two miles to the east of Brighton. It is not stated why the enemy, having had time to land his artillery and choose his ground, should not have occupied the town itself and made himself master of the high ground beyond, commanding the railway. Never mind; he preferred a cool bivouac on the Downs, and so assured was he of success that he did not even take the trouble to throw up breast-works, or occupy the villages that masked his position, or even line with sharp-shooters the stone fences half way up the hill on which he was posted. No; he was a chivalrous foe, and scorned to take such mean advantages. His guns, clumsy old 18-pounders, drawn by heavy plough horses, led by rustics in clean blouses, and with manes and tails artistically plaited, were placed boldly out in the open, where the artillerymen could be picked off at pleasure, and the gun itself bowled over. The chawbacon drivers were greatly applauded as they rolled past the Grand Stand, people quite forgetting that if an enemy were actually landed, Farmer Hodge would be the first to send his animals out of harm's way, while his plough-boys would be not less careful of their precious persons. The Honorable Artillery Company, again, had 6-pounder popguns of an unknown antiquity drawn by poor beasts, whose backs were sorely galled by harness that was never meant for them. Their commanding officer, indeed, writes to the *Times* to say that it is not their fault that the guns are useless and the harness ten years old and misfitting. The Government, he says, is answerable for all that, and in war time would have to find guns, horses, and harness—and, I suppose, drivers, though it does seem rather odd that an artillery corps should not be able to carry its own guns into action. However, let us not be captious, but rather return to the Downs and see how fields are lost and won. Well, the patriot army was resolved not to be outdone in magnanimity by the invaders, and accordingly advanced in the most unprotected manner to dislodge them. The skirmishers began blazing away at a distance of three-quarters of a mile long before any enemy was in sight, and kept up a well-sustained fire on a hill side upon which not a human being was visible. Their firing, however, was so far effective that it caused a fine conflagration in a large patch of furze and led those at a distance to imagine that a village was in flames, though I did not hear that any one suggested the propriety of going to the help of the villagers, and the £600 guaranteed by the Brighton corporation for the payment of damages would go no great way towards rebuilding a substantial hamlet. As to how the fight went on I have the most confused notion. The correspondents of the daily papers having been well primed beforehand as to the meaning of the contemplated movements, were enabled to weave a tolerably connected series of tapestry pieces by way of description—though Wyld's map proved a delusion and a snare. But even they differed as to the upshot of the fight, for while Mr. Sala made out that the invaders had the best of it, the *Daily News*' famous correspondent, Mr. Forbes, rightly conceived that a British army could not possibly be defeated on British ground, and consequently came to the conclusion that Mosoo had had a very bad time of it, and had better take to his boats with all convenient speed. But what a farce the whole thing is. Volunteers never would be called upon to take the field in this fashion. If such a necessity should ever arise, farewell to our rifling. Targets are even to rifling volunteers. As a healthy sport and pastime, volunteering is a very fine thing, and it is also right that every man in a free country should know how to handle a musket; but the danger is that tax-payers may come to look upon riflemen as soldiers, and object to a large standing army on the ground that we are already sufficiently protected by there doughty warriors who do so much execution at Brighton and Dover. Not so much, though as the spectators; for on Monday last these were seen every now and then to scatter and scamper about in the most extraordinary manner, shouting and shrieking like mad men, and shying hats, canes, and sticks in the most reckless manner. It turned out that all this rumpus was a mild, or rather an obstreperous, form of poaching. Confused by the noise and smoke numbers of hares and partridges allowed themselves to be caught by the hand or knocked over, so that the shooting in those parts is not likely to be good for much this next season.—*London Letter (April 14) in the Pioneer.*

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—"Where the general health is impaired and emaciation in progress," observes Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., Physician to Her Majesty in Ireland, "the reviving and re-animating effects of a regular daily course of the Animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable change in all the vital functions." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

AT THE ALHAMBRA.

(*Vanity Fair.*)

IN vain has my doctor been urging me to give up smoking. He says, "It does you great harm: it ruins your health." I know it does. I feel distinctly that what he says is true—but I *will* smoke. By degrees I have cut down my allowance from a large cigar, immediately after breakfast, several during the day, and any amount at night, to two or three cigarettes after dinner—that I must and *will* have. If that is to kill me, the sooner an elegant box, richly-ornamented with brass nails, is ordered for me the better.

Last night, when I looked round the Alhambra, I wondered what the medical opinion would be on that smoking crowd? Could any individual in it get his doctor to say it did him good? Any way, the Alhambra is supported entirely by smokers. The fortunes that have been amassed since its opening have been built purely out of tobacco smoke.

The audience is a mixed one. The prices are cheap, and enable the poor to enjoy an entertainment that is good enough for the rich. I paid an extra shilling, and went into the part where one can sit down. On my left was a naval hero in brass buttons. His bronzed cheek and foreign air showed he had been spending the month of March somewhere where the sun shines more powerfully than it does in St. James's Street. Further on where a lot of young Guardsmen, and opposite to me was a fattish lady with a red face, and a baby in her arms. This baby was an object of especial interest to me; it behaved uncommonly well throughout a great part of the performance, the mother greeting it with a clucking sort of noise, and a rocking motion of body. But when Signor Borelogni began "Pro Peccatis," in a funereal tone, it was more than my young friend could stand. Baby began angry—general disturbance—renewed screams from baby—indignant remonstrance on the part of a mild old gentleman in spectacles, who wishes to enjoy a bottle of porter and Rossini's music in silent repose. Calmly adjusting her dress, the mother quells the disturbance by giving the baby its evening nourishment after the most approved manner in nature. Now, I find no fault with this. You and I, my reader, probably had our infantine squalling stopped in the same way, though not, perhaps, at the Alhambra before a large and interested concourse of spectators.

I merely mention it to show the great liberty that is allowed for everyone to enjoy themselves after their own particular taste and means.

The band of the Garde de Paris, who seem the attraction, play very moderately; they are dressed like the gendarmes one used to see on the platform of every little railway station; but it is with a sense of relief one sees them disappear and make room for the regular band of the establishment, whom M. Rivière puts through some well-arranged selections from the "Traviata," "Roberto," and "La Muette de Portici."

Madame Gugmar sang the "Inflammatus" in the selection from Rossini's "Stabat Mater"—the first bit of it as well as I ever heard it sung in my life. Mr. Lascelles, a tenor of some merit, gave the "Cujus Animam," and although not powerful in voice, he sang in tune, which is more than they all do at the Opera.

Still, the Alhambra is evidently not doing the business that it used to do, and that it ought to do. An entertainment so much appreciated and patronised by the poorer classes, as well as the rich, should not be dealt too stringently with by the Lord Chamberlain. There is quite "public" enough in London to fill the Alhambra nightly without in any way interfering with the receipts of any London theatre.

I marvel that you daring, dashing London speculators don't open a West-end theatre, where one can hear musical pieces, operattas, and so forth, having all the pit made into comfortable sofa-stalls, and where one would be *allowed to smoke*.

Music and smoke would crowd it every night. How often have I heard men say going into the smoking-room after dinner at the club, "How I wish there was some place where one could have an arm-chair, and whilst smoking a cigar hear some really pleasing music."

If the place were full of men in the stalls, there would be little fear for the boxes. The intense heat and crowd at the Alhambra detract from the pleasure of passing an hour there; but notwithstanding, you see large numbers of those you know both in the boxes and the hall any night you look in there.

SIMON.

THE LATE ADMIRAL TEGETHOFF.

(*Daily Telegraph*, April 8.)

ENGLISHMEN may be perplexed for a moment when they encounter in the Vienna telegram the blunt statement that Vice-Admiral Tegethoff died yesterday morning after a short illness. Yet Baron Wilhelm von Tegethoff was a man who most indubitably set his mark upon his time; for, since the days of our own Nelson, no other sea victory can be more spectacular or so famous. Born in a Styrian market town forty-four years ago, the Austrian Admiral was still a young man when compelled to strike his flag to the great and "undeniable" enemy, Death; but in that comparatively brief period he has managed to perform one or two of those acts the memory of which makes even the busy people of our over-harassed age touch their foreheads for a moment, and say, "Yes, he was the man that *did*" so and so. His "prentice hand" was tried on hapless Italy, when Austria blockaded Venice during the nobly-conceived and short-lived Republic of Daniel Manin. As he grew older, his capacity for the sea attracted the notice of his almost equal in years and superior in misfortune, the Archduke Maximilian, whom he accompanied in a voyage to Brazil; and on Tegethoff rested many of those dreams of glory for the Austrian marine which filled the mind of the Prince, and finally drew him to the miserable tomb at Queretaro. Not, however, until 1864—that pitiful year of international crime, in which were laid the foundations of at least three great wars—was the name of Tegethoff brought in any conspicuous way before the world. In May of that year, the squadrons of Denmark and Austria—the latter under Tegethoff's command—encountered each other near the Island of Heligoland; and in this first and almost only naval combat of the war, the Northern mariners were compelled to retreat before the resolution and pluck of the Southerns. But Lissa was the crowning day of the dead Baron's life; that July day of 1866, when the Italian fleet, steering northward through the fog, met the wedge-shaped mass of the Austrian squadrons, and sustained on the water a disaster as painful and humiliating as that of Custoza on land a month before. We need not here discuss the merits of that victory. The Italians may have left themselves no chance by the division of their force and the distraction of their attention towards the landing parties of troops destined to capture the works on the island. None the less, however, could Tegethoff claim the honours of the only conflict at sea between two fleets, in the comprehensive sense of the word, known since Nelson "crumpled up" at Trafalgar the allied naval might of France and Spain. Modern naval warfare has only one great battle—great in the force engaged, if not in the consequences—and that is Lissa. Tegethoff, on the 20th of July, 1866, showed no extraordinary skill in manœuvring; he only sailed "right on," as Antony spoke, but Fortune, and the unbending will to which Fortune herself must often yield, favoured him, and he came triumphant out of the fight which he had entered in utter disregard of fear. Taking our leave for ever of the Vice-Admiral who lies cold and dead while we recall the memory of his deeds, we make but two remarks. It was most fit, as it was most touching, that the officer who, more than any other man, knew the feelings and commanded the sympathies of the Austrian navy, should have been chosen to lead the sad expedition which brought home to Europe all that was left of the brilliant and chivalrous Maximilian. And it is somewhat striking and suggestive, that the only two naval victories won in Europe within the new period of nautical architecture have been won for Germany by squadrons which did not, and do not, form a part of the German fleet of the future.

FOREIGN PAINTERS.

(*Examiner*, April 8.)

A SELECT and very interesting exhibition of pictures by foreign artists was opened to the public on Tuesday at the French Gallery, 120 Pallmall. A comparison of this collection with that now on view in Suffolk-street, noticed in our last number, would serve to point out the differences between the English and foreign schools of painting. At the very first glance round the French gallery an observer endowed with any perception cannot fail to be struck by the presence of qualities which are too apt, in our exhibitions, to be conspicuously absent. Evidences are discernible of careful training and study, and thorough acquaintance with the technical details of painting; and, above all, of a sense of the value of harmony and unity of purpose which induces the omission of details irrelevant to, or out of tune with, the central idea of the work. English pictures have various points of interest, and evidence manifold gifts. Our painters frequently give indications of powers which would fit them to be admirable actors, story-tellers, or naturalists; but it is just outside the sphere of these talents that we look for those special signs which betoken the true painter's faculty.

M. Gerome is represented by a small picture representing an Eastern girl, leaning lazily against a wall, holding a long pipe pendent in her hand. The listless indolence of the face and attitude are well rendered, and the execution is most skilful, as is invariably the case with this artist. "In the Temple" (38), by M. Alma Tadema, has many of the good qualities of its painter, and also some of his bad ones. The face of the principal figure, a girl clashing cymbals, is poor in conception, and weak in drawing and modelling; her dress, however, is original and striking in treatment and design. M. Tadema's delicate feeling for colour is shown in the groups of figures seen through the columns in the distant part of the temple. In a picture in which architecture is so important a feature, such mistakes as are here noticeable in the proportion of some of the capitals, should not be permitted, nor is the expedient of placing the point of sight on one side of the picture defensible. Passing M. Saintin's admirably-painted "Indecision" (44), which is an example of refined treatment of modern dress and furniture seldom found in our exhibitions, we come to M. Vibert's cleverly conceived and painted representation of Gulliver among the Lilliputians. Although not on the whole entirely successful as a picture, this work abounds in most delightful passages of colour, and, from a dramatic point of view, is full of interest and humour. Gulliver lies asleep, surrounded by the Lilliputian soldiers, who having, as they suppose, fastened him securely to the ground with ropes, pulleys, anchors, &c., calmly stand ready for offensive warfare on his awaking. Meantime his property is undergoing careful examination. A large crane has been erected, by means of which his pistols are being hauled out of his belt, while the works of his watch excite great interest, the case having been prized open with a sword. The grouping of the figures is admirably managed, and the conception of many of the costumes, especially that which appears to be the uniform of a corps of engineers, is most original and effective. The faces, too, are full of character and expression. The expenditure of more labour on the sky and on the figure of Gulliver himself would make this work as pictorially successful as it is now dramatically interesting.

"Coming out of Church" (143), by M. Madrazo, is a glaring instance of carelessness and disregard of truth. The figures which form the chief interest in the picture stand inside a large covered vestibule outside the church door. The general tone of the group, the cold high-lights on the flesh, and the absence of reflection, destroy the impression of sunshine suggested by two brilliant patches of light on the floor. "Learning a new Piece" (149), by the same painter, is coarse and slovenly in execution.

M. F. Adam, an artist of considerable reputation in Germany, is represented by three pictures, of which the most important is "A Scene in the War,—1870" (166.) The groupings of the crowds of soldiers in this little picture is very masterly. The figures have all the appearance of being exactly where they would be, at the same time that they are exactly where they should be for the requirements of the composition, so well hidden is the art of their arrangement. "Austrian Dragoons en Vidette" (4) is another instance of the same power of grouping. Here the figures are rather larger, and the admirable truth and reality of the expressions on the faces more clearly visible.

"The Historiographer" (114), by V. Lagye, is in the manner of the late Baron Leys, and is noticeable on account of the careful and conscientious work it contains, and for the truthful and unaffected realisation of expression which is a characteristic of this school. The capability of delineating simplicity and unconsciousness in the faces distinguishes also the works of M. Josef Israels, and gives them an interest which they would otherwise lack. The types chosen by him are unnecessarily poor and ignoble in themselves, and we seek in vain that mode of treatment which alone could dignify them, and make them worthy subjects for the painter's art. "Evening at Genoa" (101), by M. J. Fluggen, is, on the other hand, an example of the power of artistic handling to elevate a commonplace scene. The careful arrangement of the figures, and the agreeable disposition of the lines of drapery, arrest and interest the eye.

MM. Toulmouche and Coomans are painters whose works are known in this country by means of photographs. "The Fair Correspondent" (132), by M. Toulmouche, is in the manner to which he has accustomed us. A velvet dress, of a most disagreeable hue, painted with a certain facility, and clothing a fat, uninteresting, and degraded-looking woman, a piano, on which is a piece of music, called "Marguerite," and a few other pieces of furniture, make up this picture. Everything suggests showy vulgarity. Dexterity in handling the brush, which gives to this painter's work whatever merit it possesses, is not to be found in the painting of M. Coomans, whose "Poésie" (91), is another of the flimsy pseudo-classical productions of which he has given us so many specimens. The colour is distressing, the proportions and modelling of the figures would disgrace a drawing-school, and the scantiness of the costumes is the only point of resemblance to the Roman art which is here travestied.

Among the French landscapes are small works by Corot, Daubigny and Maris. "A Scene in Brittany" (90), by the last-named painter, is specially noticeable. The Dusseldorf school is represented by Meyerheim and L. von Paal. Poetical feeling for landscape distinguishes the productions of both these artists. Note especially "Twilight" (14), by Meyerheim, and "Angling in Bavaria" (117), by L. von Paal. From Munich, besides the above-named works by Franz Adam, we have landscapes by A. Lier and his pupils. Baisch and Wenglein, also by Noerr, Wopfner, and Mrs Folingsby. "A Fishing Party" (81), by Noerr, is particularly charming in its graceful arrangement and refined sentiment, and the sky in "Crossing the Stream" (93), by Baisch, is remarkable for subtlety and truth. We notice, however, about the school of Lier, a want of interesting composition and variety of tone and colour, which is made more apparent by a comparison between their pictures and those of the Dusseldorf painters.

M. Clays' "Calm on the Scheldt" (110), and M. Mauve's "Wood Sleigh in Holland" (22), are worthy of careful examination.

This exhibition is fairly illustrative of various schools, whose tendencies differ widely from those of all our own. We are struck by the importance with which purely artistic treatment can endow such natural or artificial objects as most English painters would scarcely regard as sufficient motives for their work, but which, by force of drawing, colour, or composition, legitimately arrest the attention without any dependence on that romance, sentiment, anecdote, or remoteness, which is a too necessary condition of popular painting in this country.

SECRETS OF BEAUTY.

(*Land and Water.*)

WHAT is beauty? A divine gift that Providence bestows on woman, with which to gladden the eye and heart of man. Have not poets sung it from oldest times? Do they not sing it still? Then be not callous you who possess it, but hold it fast while it is yours, once lost it can never be restored to you by taking it from them; who neglect her choicest boon, what is beauty? Is it often when most needed. Again I hand? It is all these the hair, the eye, the teeth, the complexion. With a soft, —and, more than all, it is complexion, dark, a woman peach-like complexion, whether fair or red till a good is always lovely; and this may be presented to a great extent if old age with very little trouble; to a certain degree it may be acquired, and it can always be improved. How? I will tell you.

First of all, beware of cosmetics of any kind. I fancy I see a whole array of *cosmétiques* glaring at me with savage eyes, though at the same time they inwardly acknowledge the justice of the warning. It is said in France "that the use of cosmetics was introduced by the English." Can that be true? Can the women, whose complexions are the boast of the world, really have been the first to use poisonous unguents to the skin? I would rather not believe it. It is also said "that the constant application of cold cream to the face is injurious, and lays the foundation of skin diseases, which scarcely anything can afterwards eradicate." The same authority goes on to say "that had cold cream found its way into France during the reign of Henry III., he would have preached a new crusade against it"—a crusade in which every woman of the period would have enlisted. Women knew what beauty meant in those days; they studied it with heart and main, and, it is justice to say they brought their study to a perfection which it has seldom since attained. Nothing could have induced them to daub their faces with animal grease. It was not that they did not have recourse to cosmetics; on the contrary, they were fearless in their use; but not one particle of animal substance entered into them. Italy was at that time the depôt of the oils and essences which figured on ladies' toilet-tables, but they were composed entirely of vegetable ingredients, and though in some instances they might be injurious, they were not poisonous, as animal matter too often is.

Skins, however, differ: some are cold, soft, and moist; others are warm, firm, and porous; some are oily, some dry. They equally vary in thickness, colour, and elasticity; but in any case they should never come in contact with animal grease. Imagine for yourselves, ladies, the danger of stopping up the pores of your skin with the fat of animals, perhaps diseased. The idea is as noisome as that of sleeping with slices of uncooked beef on your cheeks, which some misguided women have been foolishly induced to try. What are you to use if you may not use cold cream? you say. There is an answer to that question, as to all others; Search Nature. Take the oil and juice of vegetables—other never hurt. Indeed, fresh olive oil is the unction above all others to soften skin. Rub the face gently every night with it, and you will soon find the skin become impervious to storm and blast. The ancient Greeks knew the value of oil to the skin, and used it freely for beauty to the skin and pliability to the muscles. Naturally, oily skins should avoid unguents of all descriptions. A few drops of camphor, diluted in water, will be found more efficacious, and powdered fuller's earth puffed on the face after washing. Exposure to the sun is very beneficial to the skin, though ladies object to the tanning it produces. It was on this account that masks used to be worn in the streets at one time. Some ladies, it is said, carried the mask mania so far as to sleep in masks. Marguerite de Navarre was one of these; Henry IV. expostulated in vain, but Marguerite preferred losing her husband to losing her mask. Indeed, it played a not unimportant part in their subsequent divorce. This shows the folly of the whim; for a mask could only check perspiration, and would be most injurious to the wearer in many ways. In fact, it only deserves mention to be condemned.

It was not to such tricks that Diana of Poictiers, Duchess of Valentinois, resorted to preserve her beauty to the age of three score years and ten, she who at sixty-five rode on horseback like a girl! This remarkable woman was a celebrated beauty in an age of beauties, yet strange to say, no historian has ever given details of those wondrous charms which captivated two kings, one of them fifteen years her junior in age. We do not even know whether her eyes were blue or black, whether her hair was light or dark; we only know that she was the loveliest woman at a court of lovely women, and that at an age when most women are shrivelled specimen of ugliness. Peoplesaid she possessed a secret that rendered her thus impervious to the ravages of time. Some went so far as to say in that superstitious age that she had bought her secret from a very dark gentleman indeed! What was the secret then? Did she ever tell it? Never. Did any one ever know it? Yes, her perfumer. Did he never tell it? Not during her life. Is it known then? It is, for those who have the patience to wade through musty manuscripts and books. May we not know it? You will only smile and disbelieve! Try. Good, then. I will translate *Maître Ouidard's* own words to you:—"I, Ouidard, apothecary, surgeon, and perfumer, do here declare on my faith and on the memory of my late honoured-and much-beloved mistress, Madame Diana of Poictiers, Duchess of Valentinois, that the only secret she possessed, with which to be and remain in perfect health, youth, and beauty to the age of seventy-two was—*Rain Water!* And in truth, I assert that there is nothing in the world like this save Rain Water, a constant use of which is imperative to render the skin soft and downy, or to freshen the colour or to cleanse the pores of the skin, or to make beauty last as long as life!"

Thus, the only service which Maitre Ouidard rendered his illustrious mistress was to gather the rain water for her, bottle and seal it up, to be in readiness in case of scarcity of rain. So all these bottles of *philtres* which daily arrived from the great perfumer to the still greater lady only contained *rain water!* Is that possible? Maître Ouidard says it is. I had intended to give you a hundred or more recipes, but space fails. I have already taken up more than I dare claim. I had also purposed to give hints on the preservation of the hair and hands—but I find that the subject is almost inexhaustible, and I must end even this slight sketch before one half is said upon it. I cannot conclude, however, without adding that Diana always took an hour's exercise before the morning dew had left the ground! If any of my readers will follow her example in this, they also like her will be "beautiful for ever," without Madame Rachel's aid. Would the sacrifice of an hour in the morning be too great? I fear it would.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863, and by Act No. VIII. of 1865, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
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LONDON BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. { The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.
The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.
Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.
The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.
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